

## POLITICAL PROCEDURE

### Home Rulers Split Over Extra Session.

In the mauka-Waikiki corner of the main floor of the Capitol building there is a little room that has, during the legislative session, been relegated to the typewriter of the House. All day yesterday, behind closed blinds, a select little caucus of Independent Home Ruler Republicans was held. There were Kalape and Kalauokalani, Akina, Mahoe, Makokau and Beckley, with the addition of other members from time to time. The fact of Makokau having bolted his ticket does not seem to have lost him any favor in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen. Backsliding among themselves apparently is a venial crime with the native party. The caucus proceedings were, of course, held in Hawaiian, but the subject of the conference was the question of who was to present the famous resolution and what was going to be done with the Appropriation session.

There is a good case of split in the Home Rule party at present. Several of the longer heads are beginning to think what they will say to their constituents if the necessary money for roads and other improvements is not forthcoming, and consequently do not agree with the hot-headed minority who are desirous of spoiling the Appropriation bill out of a mere principle of spite against the Executive. Those who do not wish to cut off their noses to spite their faces have declared themselves as willing to work in amity with the Republicans in order to accomplish results. Senator Russel is to all intents and purposes a Republican today.

Emmett has declared his intention of staying at home and attending to the extra session in place of going to the Coast with the resolution. Beckley, on account of sealed orders that were handed him for presentation to the President, still feels umbrage towards the party and repeatedly declared his intention yesterday of not going on the Mariposa as reported. The general thought of the party, however, seems to look upon Beckley's accompanying Delegates Wilcox as a settled thing.

A Local bill, so drafted that it will be enabled to come under the head of appropriations, is on the table. Representative Robertson last night expressed his doubts that such a measure could be carried through the extra session.

The Republican party has decided to petition Congress to pass an enabling Act whereby the four-year Senators will be appointed according to the highest number of votes received during the late election. The Governor's action of refusing to grant an extra session is also upheld by a majority of the Republican legislators.

## RACING PROGRAM FOR JUNE 11TH

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club held at the Pacific Club last evening the following program for the 11th of June races was decided upon:

- 1. Union Feed Company's Cup, one-half mile dash, free for all.
- 2. 240 class, trotting and pacing; best two heats in three, free for all.
- 3. Five furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred.
- 4. California Feed Company's Cup, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred, best two heats in three.
- 5. Six furlongs dash, free for all.
- 6. Palmer Cup, free for all, trotting and pacing; best two heats in three, free for all.
- 7. One mile dash, Hawaiian bred.
- 8. 224 class, trotting and pacing; best two heats in three.
- 9. Four and one-half furlongs dash, free for all.
- 10. Rosita Challenge Cup, one mile dash, free for all.
- 11. Seven furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred.
- 12. Three-eighths mile dash, free for all.
- 13. President's Cup, one and one-quarter mile dash, free for all.
- 14. Mule race, one mile, free for all.

The above program is subject to change.

The second horse in each race will have entrance money.

The purses have not yet been fixed, except for the free for all trotting and pacing event, for which \$200 will be hung up.

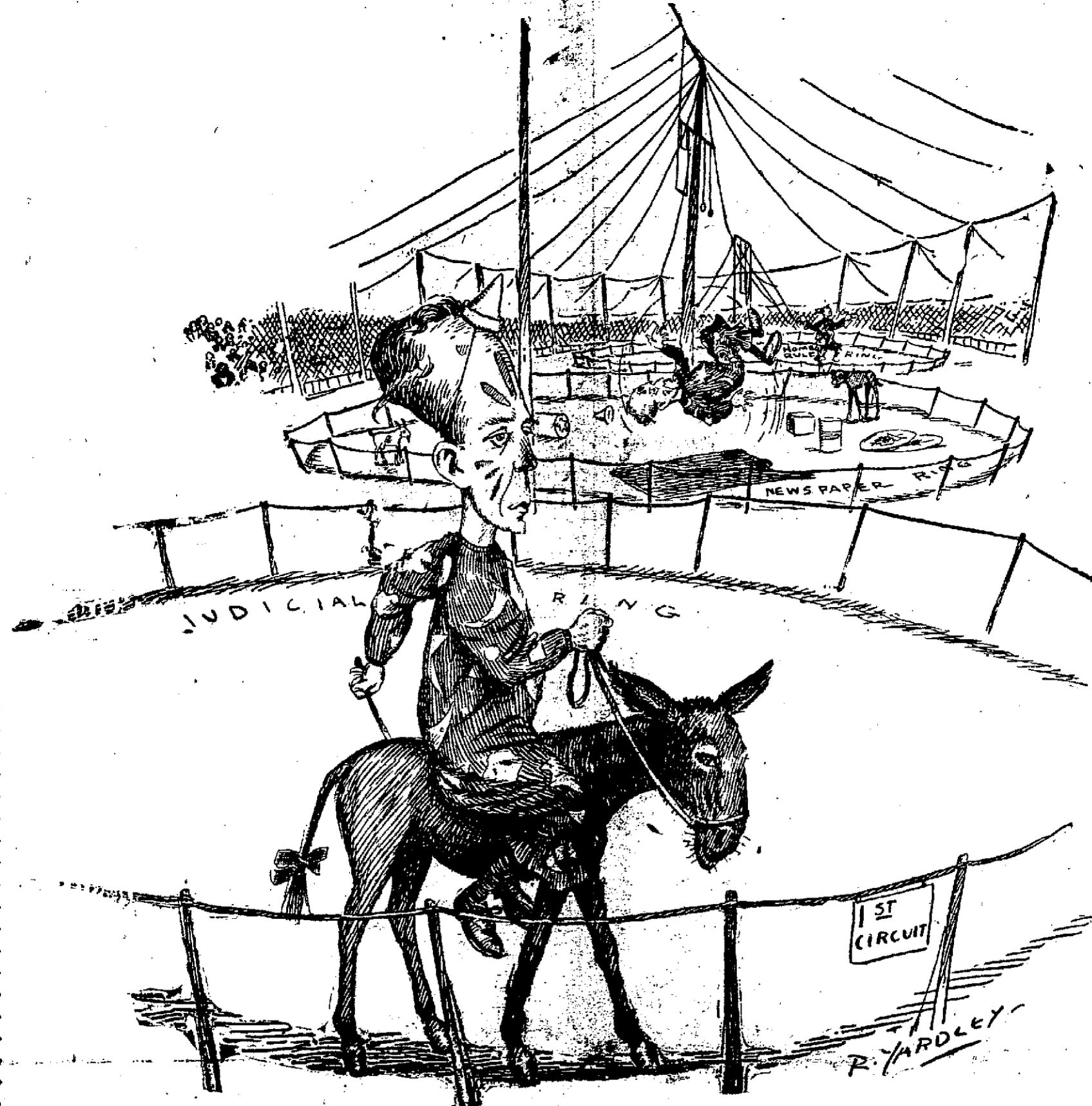
A 2:15 class has been substituted for the 2:14 class trotting and pacing.

Next Thursday evening another meeting of the Jockey Club will be held, when the programs for June 14th and 15th will be determined upon.

### Austin Estate Plans.

Negotiations are now pending for the lease of the Austin property on King street, opposite the Advertiser office, whereby the lessees are to put up a fine building extending the entire length of the frontage between the Metropolitan Meat Market and West's paint shop. Orders have been issued by the local representatives of the Austin estate for all persons making use of the vacant property to get off at once. The property will be cleared off and put in presentable shape and cause to be an eye-sore, as it has been for the past

## A THREE RING CIRCUS.



## THE FULL TEXT OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAIRD'S NOW FAMOUS SPEECH IN FEDERAL COURT

THE general demand for the stenographic notes of the speech made by United States District Attorney Baird which resulted in the discharge of the full venire of jurors of the Federal Court, leads us to give, herewith, the notes of the official reporter. They are in the form which the District Attorney left them after revision. What portions are omitted or appear now in modified form, the Advertiser is unable to say:

The Court: Gentlemen, are you ready to go on with this case?

Mr. Baird: If the Court please, in view of the occurrences of yesterday and especially of last night, with a panel of twenty-four jurors, and we have but one more case to try, I will say that it will be absolutely impossible to obtain another jury for this other case without impressing some of the panel that was on duty yesterday, and recognizing the futility of bringing any more prosecutions under similar circumstances, I ask in the interest of justice and in behalf of the United States, and I consider it my duty, that the present case be continued for at least two weeks in order that the present panel be discharged and a new panel brought before this Court for the trial of this case; and I therefore move you, if the Court please, that the present case be continued for a period of two weeks.

Mr. Kinney objected and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Baird (continuing): Now, if the Court please, under the circumstances it is but proper that I should have made the motion which I did make, and in considering it I do not wish in any wise to reflect upon the Court, nor to have any objection or urge any objection to the ruling of the Court upon this motion; I suppose the Court is right; I will not say that it is wrong in denying the

motion. In my opinion I felt a conscientious discharge of the duties devolving upon me to demand that I should make that motion, because I consider that it would be simply a travesty or injustice to bring this particular trial before this particular Court and this particular panel of jury; not that this reflection extends to all the members of that panel, because there are twenty-four names upon that panel, to my recollection; my remarks do not and cannot possibly extend to but at least twelve of that panel.

Now I ask that the case be postponed, in order that the case at bar be tried out of another panel, the Court has in its wisdom denied my motion. That leaves but one other resource, and I now want to move this Court that a new panel be entered as to the defendant at bar. It is, however, proper that I should give to the Court my reasons for making this motion, which takes this case out of consideration, and so far as the defendant is concerned leaves him fully as free as he was on the day before he was arrested. It is incumbent upon me that I should explain thus publicly and before the Court my reasons for making this motion.

This is the first term that a court has been held under the auspices of the United States of America in the Territory of Hawaii. We came before the Grand Jury with evidence, which to it was amply sufficient to justify it in finding an indictment and pleading to those charges; the pleadings by the Grand Jury were sufficient to justify the defendants in pleading not guilty; they were put on trial; they were submitted to jury and the exemplification of yesterday demonstrates to me as the prosecuting officer of the United States, it seems, for the present at least, that it is absolutely worse than useless to attempt to have a conviction in a case where the United States is prosecutor.

I will say, if the Court will permit, I think I have a right to say it, there is nobody's liberty involved; there is no

body's welfare at stake that I shall speak of here, and the facts justify me in saying; in all the years of my experience at the bar, either as prosecuting officer, and I may be permitted to state that I have twice previously been the prosecuting officer for two successive terms—in all my professional experience at the bar, either as a prosecutor or as a defender of criminals, that I have never seen a case which was a clearer case and the merits of which were more clearly brought out than the one that was disposed of by the jury upon yesterday; never was a case to my mind or to my judgment, although I may have been mistaken, but I am justified in speaking of my own mind—I am simply individually responsible for what I say; nobody else is to talk for me, and nobody else is answerable; nobody but myself; and I shall make answer for what I say—I have never in my life beheld a case which clamored for justice more than the case that was disposed of before this Court yesterday. We beheld here, as I think, testimony that was utterly uncontradicted, testimony that bore an impress of truth upon its face, testimony that seemed to require conviction from fair-minded and fair men, and then see a case of that character where the circumstances and evidence which were actually uncontradicted, there should have been a miscarriage of justice such as there was, I say that under circumstances of that character that for one, while we will no longer continue to make travesty of justice and ask that any conviction be had under similar circumstances—I can acquit, I can move to acquit just as well as twelve men may do it. It seems to me that it may be the roar against the power of the General Government. It would simply add to the contumacy that may be heaped upon it if I insist that the case go on, under the circumstances as they exist today. I wish to add for my individual self, of course, I may have had some limited experience and may be, perhaps,

biased somewhat in this matter; I may not perhaps speak with that degree of calmness that would ordinarily cause men to talk under the circumstances, but then I say, if the Court please, and I say honestly and conscientiously, that in the face of proceedings such as these it is worse than a travesty of justice to bring men to pass upon crimes such as this when conviction cannot be had—the crime absolutely uncontradicted. Therefore, I feel and say in order to save the United States Government such scenes as we have had, it is my solemn duty to move this Court to enter a nolle pross, to discharge this defendant and set him at his liberty. And, furthermore, I move that the present panel be discharged.

The Court: Any other case to be tried?

Mr. Baird: No, sir.

Mr. Kinney: I ask before this is disposed of—

Mr. Baird: I don't think that this gentleman has anything to do with this case.

Mr. Kinney: I ask to be heard whether I have anything to do with it or not.

Mr. Baird: I say that you have nothing to do with it.

The Court: No, sir.

Let the defendant be discharged, and the bond, if he has one, discharged. You can go free, Mr. Walsh.

Gentlemen of the Jury, you are discharged for the term.

The Court wishes to say he most heartily endorses such that the District Attorney says about the decision yesterday.

Mr. E. R. Adams: Have we any chance to make a few remarks in regard to it?

The Court: No, sir; you made your remarks in the jury room.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the testimony and proceedings taken by me on the trial of the above action.

C. F. REYNOLDS,  
Official Reporter, United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.

The musical lecture delivered by Father J. T. McLaughlin of New York in the rooms of the Catholic Benevolent Society last night proved most entertaining.

The reverend father is of almost middle age; his hair is turning slightly gray, with a florid complexion and mobile, clearly cut features. Singing, to his own accompaniment, with equal facility, in French, Italian, German and Latin, he has a rich, high baritone of peculiar sweetness and great compass, the full power of which was reserved, however, last evening.

The Bishop of Panopoli introduced the lecturer to his expectant audience, and in fluent speech the lecturer proceeded. "Monsignor, I am thankful to your lordship for the invitation so kindly extended me tonight to speak to these dwellers in your beautiful Islands, for a little while. The subject of my talk is one, I am sure, dear to all Hawaiian hearts—music. In all the wide scope of music's powers nothing appeals more closely, more quickly to the very heart-strings than the folk songs of a country, not even a thorough understanding of the works of such masters of harmony as Wagner can assist in bringing out our real feelings as these songs of the country. Music is the outpouring of our natural expressions; we have all experienced the universal wish to compose something beautiful when listening to some well-rendered piece of music. The power of song, whether with or without music, affects the human breast as no other power can. The words are often foolish, as in 'Dixie,' with its lively music and trashy words yet, thirty years after the Civil War, the playing of 'Dixie' in a Southern community will arouse an enthusiasm that shows the onlooker that to them the music of 'Dixie' is a melody attuned to their heart-strings.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Roosevelt some time ago and he told me of the power that music possessed to bring back to his jaded soldiers the springy step and upright head. When the troops lagged, the present Vice-President ordered the band to play, and the time that sent them up hill in a quick-step was not 'Columbia,' but 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight.'

"Even in the midst of business a passing band will set the foot-to-tapping, the voice to humming, if it does not draw us to the windows and doors. Even an old cart horse will often prick up his ears, lift his head and cavort around."

The speaker went on to speak of the foundation of old good church music in the simple harmonies of St. Ambrose and St. Gregory in the fourth and sixth centuries, illustrating it with a 'Salve Regina' of the eighth century in the time of Charlemagne.

"Outside of the church the oldest records of music come from Ireland. Bigoted historians have omitted the claims of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and declared in favor of the French troubadours, Italian trovatores and German meistersingers, who in reality came hundreds of years after Ireland was renowned for its music, its poetry and harp. The ancient banner of Ireland bore the harp as the emblem of the only land that dared claim it for her right. Not all historians have slighted her claims, however, as the witness of the eminent Montelambert will testify.

"'Eileen Arroon,' the melody which Handel is said to have wished he had composed rather than all his oratorios, was sung as a selection of the oldest of Irish airs to the words of Moore commencing 'Erin the tear and the smile in thine eye,' and was followed by 'The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls.'

"Scotland, with an almost equally ancient musical history, furnished as an example 'The Land o' the Leal.'

Father McLaughlin commented on the word 'Celt' as applied to the Irish and Scotch, a word meaning singer.

It was represented by a Neapolitan barcarolle and the well-known 'Funiculì, Funiculà,' the singer using the Italian and translating for the benefit of his audience.

It was bemoaned by the lecturer as the modern nation that had advanced the most among the more modern nations, producing numberless folk songs.

"America came last with Foster's 'Swanee River,' and a pretty darker lullaby, 'Doan You Cry, Ma Honey.' Father McLaughlin is not in favor of ragtime, calling it disreputable music.

Mr. Alapai, accompanied by Father Valentim, sang 'Aloha Oe' for the benefit of the lecturer, and a rising vote of thanks was then tendered to Father McLaughlin for his entertaining lecture.

The priest returns on the next steamer to the Coast, where he will lecture at Stanford and at the Berkeley Deaf and Dumb Institute. Only one thing was disappointing in Hawaii to the priest-musician—he found it too Americanized, even a trip to Hawaii not bringing out the phases of inner native life and music that he had hoped to find.

A new type of shortened telescope has been tried by M. E. Scheer at the Observatory of Geneva. To facilitate the use of long focus objectives, the light from the object glass is reflected backward and forward from two silvered plane mirrors, so that the distance between eyepiece and objective is only about one-third the focal length. The instrument seems to have proven very satisfactory.

London's smoke-cloud is fed by an estimated daily waste of 8,000 tons of coal. Sir W. Richmond states that the cloud is distinguishable at Lockinge, sixty-four miles from London, and in its passage a distinct redness is left upon the soil.

### Vags Arrested.

### MOSQUITOES SPREAD DISEASE.

Prof. Beyer Wants Action Taken to Destroy the Insects.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 25.—Professor George E. Beyer, professor of natural history at Tulane University, delivered a lecture today on the subject of mosquitoes and their relation to disease. With Professor Vende he has made a careful investigation of mosquitoes, and that fact alone should convince the police that they were not quibbles in Louisiana, and he has found nine varieties, although previous au-

thorities find only five. Prof. Beyer is convinced that the mosquitoes breed malarial fever, sucking the contagion from a malarial patient and dispensing it to a new subject. Professor Beyer is sure that fevers are spread through the bites of mosquitoes, and the only way to avert this evil is to destroy the breeding places of the insects.

"How can we do it?" said the professor. "By education and by teaching the public of the dangers by instruction in the public school, acting through the boards of health and through the press."

"Nora, I can't get into the parlor."

"Sure, it's myself known that, and yet won't with the key in me pocket."

"Open the door immediately."

"Will you go in if I do?"

"Certainly I will."

"Then you don't get the key."

"Open the door immediately! What do you mean?"

"Sure, it's by your orders."

"My orders?"

"Tia, I said yesterday, 'Don't let me come downstairs in the morning and see any dust on the parlor furniture.' So I just put the key in me pocket, and says I, 'Then she won't'—Buffalo Enquirer."

# "OILY" BILL ON THE RACK

The Home Rulers claim that they have effected a fusion with the rabid anti-Dole wing of the Republican party, for the purpose of securing the removal of Governor Dole, the appointment of a successor mutually acceptable to them, and a subsequent equitable division of the offices.

They propose to send a delegation to wait on President McKinley at San Francisco and make representations to him which they believe will accomplish their objects. Beckley and Wilcox and possibly Kalauokalani are stated to be the men who will undertake this branch of the work, going forward for the purpose on the Mariposa. They expect that Sam Parker will accompany them and give them his assistance. They will take with them a copy of the Beckley resolution passed by the Home Rule members of the House, which asks for Dole's removal for having refused to extend the session; also copies of all the bills which were pocket-vetoed by the Governor. The ones which they think will be most damaging to the Governor are the County bill and the Liliuokalani Pension bill for \$250,000, both of which he allowed to die.

They expect to meet H. M. Sewall, Republican national committeeman, in San Francisco, and that he also will render them active assistance in their project. They will be satisfied with the appointment of either Parker or Sewall as Dole's successor. Judge Humphreys has "opps," but the Home Rulers think he is a little too rapid in his desires, as he is but a recent accession.

Their present intention is to slash the Appropriation bill in such parts as may be most disagreeable to the Governor, in revenge for his refusal to extend the regular session, thereby preventing them from passing the measures that they had promised their constituents, they having now practically nothing accomplished to show for their two months' work and upwards of \$50,000 expenditure.

They are much incensed at Senator White, who they claim sold out to the Republicans in confirming any of the Governor's nominations after having agreed that none but native Hawaiians should be approved. They also charge that "Oily Bill" sold them out to the whisky ring and was responsible for the free joint that was conducted in a room adjoining the Senate chamber where "liquid comfort" was dispensed with a lavish hand to the weary legislators. Garibaldi Wilcox and White are still at odds over the tackling on of the name "Republican" to the Home Rule party. Wilcox argues that names amount to nothing—that they will not be Republicans in Hawaii, but in Washington only, and as he is the only member of the party there, it need not bother the other members who remain in Hawaii. White declines to give adhesion to this view. He has no more use for the Republicans' name than their principles.

Humphreys is urging that the Home Rulers ignore the Governor's limitation of the call for a special session for the consideration of the Appropriation bill alone, and that they take up general legislation again. They have not yet definitely decided to do this, but they are much encouraged over their success in having turned down three members of the Cabinet, and claim that but for treachery of certain of their Senators they would have ousted all of Dole's appointees and eventually secured the appointment of their own men, by holding up the Loan and Appropriation bills until the Governor was starved into submission.

They claim that the appointment of Boyd and Wright is a Home Rule victory, these names among others, having been named by them in caucus as desired by them, and they think that in return for their support there will be some vacancies created and filled by their men.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 24. No. 8338—F. F. Lopez and wife to M. G. Simoes; piece of land, Kapakea, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 8341—L. A. Thurston et al. to Jno. Hiram; portion of R. P. 2883, kml. 1075 (13 of an acre), Kahawali, Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 8342—T. Q. Yee to Chun Jun 2,000; portion of R. P. 224 (1/4 acre), Kahaluu, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$25.

No. 8343—J. L. Antone to Young Yan et al.; portion of Grant 10 and kml. 3 and 58, ap. 1 (2,015 square feet), Kekau, like street, Kukihale, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 8344—R. Shaw to C. Brewer & Co.; one-sixth interest in undivided one-half acre, interest of R. P. 4561, kml. 789, Waialae, Maui. Consideration \$500.

No. 8350—J. K. Lota and wife to H. Birkinmyre; R. P. 4033, kml. 917; R. P. 7008, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$100.

No. 8358—Trm. Oahu College to H. Holmes, lots 9 and 10 (40,000), block 7, College Hills tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,400.

No. 8361—M. L. Burke et al. to A. M. Antin; piece of land (lot A, 444,100 acre), Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

List of deeds filed for record May 1, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class. B. Madelious et al.—J. D. Paris et al. .... D. Nawelu—R. P. Akau .... D.

1901:

List of deeds filed for record May 2, 1901:

General agents, H. T. First Party. Second Party. Class. P. Muhleford, Jr. et al.—W. M. Campbell C. W. Dickey and wife—L. A.

Dickey. .... D.

L. A. Dickey—F. K. Dickey, Trm. Oahu College—G. B. McClellan, Jr. .... D.

Trm. Oahu College—E. M. Pond, Trm. Oahu College—G. B. McClellan, Trm. Oahu College—P. M. Pond, Jr. .... D.

J. Radin et al.—Farm Corps .... D.

H. C. Myers—Miss Emma Taylor. .... D.

K. Akana—J. W. Kelliroa. .... D.

Kim Lum Kee et al.—Ting Hing. .... D.

Peter McKinnon—Oahu Sugar Co. .... D.

Hilo's Daughter Dead. .... D.

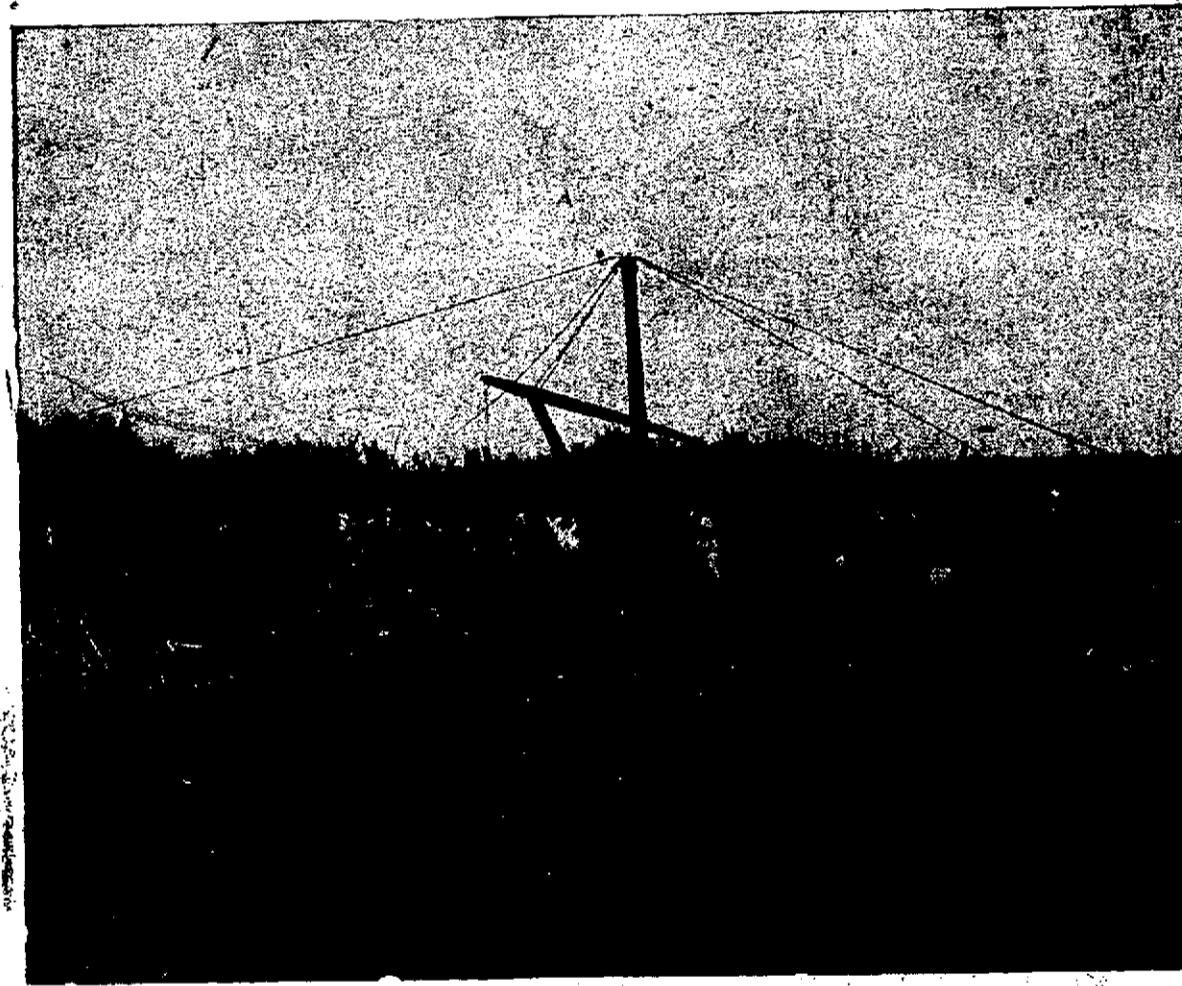
After an illness of a little over two years Miss Hannah Hilo, daughter of Rev. J. K. Hilo, a member of the House of Representatives, passed away yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. She was 21 years of age and her home was on the Island of Maui.

The remains will be embalmed and will be taken to Maui for interment.

# CALEDONIA CANE FLOURISHES ON HILO SUGAR PLANTATION



HILO SUGAR CO.'S PLANTATION YIELDING 6 1/3 TONS SUGAR PER ACRE.



METHOD OF WEIGHING CANE IN FIELDS AND SHOWING ITS COMPARATIVE HEIGHT.

W. G. Irwin, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of the Hilo Sugar Company's property, Hawaii, states that the Caledonia variety of the cane now being grown there has reached a wonderful height, and numerous photographs taken in the fields bear out the statement that six and one-third tons of sugar per acre is an easy task. The extraordinary height of the yellow Caledonia cane on the plantation is shown by comparative height with the field laborers and others in the above illustrations.

The Caledonia cane was developed or discovered at Hutchinson plantation on Hawaii by Mr. Hewitt, the manager. He imagined it to be some of the va-

rieties of cane which were imported by and produced such satisfactory results Mr. Irwin from Queensland some fifteen or twenty years ago and planted at Hilea. Many of the specimens did not amount to anything at all, but Mr. Hewitt discovered that the Caledonian cane outstripped all other varieties which he had growing, so he proceeded to develop it, with the result that a great portion of the Hutchinson plantation is now planted with it.

Recently, Lahaina cane which has always been favored and grown with so much success on all the plantations has been gradually deteriorating in the Hilo district, so much so, that it has been necessary to introduce a new variety of cane.

A quantity of seed cane of the Caledonian variety was procured from Kauai.

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"It is of interest to all plantations to get a variety of cane which is proving so successful," says Mr. Irwin. "It might be said that the Caledonian variety, like all other kinds of cane, is not entirely successful under all conditions of soil or climate, though in the majority of cases it has proven better than anything now known, and is even superior to the well known Rose Bamboo in the Hilo district."

### Kohala-Hilo Road.

The return of H. B. Gehr to Hawaii will be accepted as a good omen by every resident of this Island. Directly the opinion that the railway scheme had fallen through was given currency business in Hilo fell off, and the confidence which some strangers had in the future of the place diminished. From all accounts Mr. Gehr has had an uphill job promoting the road, but if his efforts are rewarded in the same proportion as have been Mr. Dillingham's, he may rest easy and can afford to rest on his oars. The completion to Kawaihae or to the point where it would connect with the Kona railway means a good future for this Island in general, and Hilo in particular—Hawaii Herald.

### British Shipping Pays Tonnage Tax.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Inquiry into the protest cabled from London of Sir Christopher Furness, head of the Furness line of steamers, that tonnage dues are charged in the case of British

vessels entering American ports, while Dutch and Danish vessels enter free, discloses the fact that tonnage dues are imposed upon British shipping entering American ports because the British levy a corresponding duty on American shipping under the guise of lighthouse dues. The act of June 19, 1888, authorizes the President to suspend the collection of tonnage dues on vessels from countries which do not impose fees or dues of any kind on United States shipping.

If the British government will remit the lighthouse dues, it may secure advantages in the remission of tonnage dues on British shipping in American ports that are enjoyed by a number of other countries, including even some of the British dependencies, such as the West India Islands. German shipping is in a like position with that of British shipping because the German government imposes not lighthouse dues, but another class of treasury dues, which our government has held to be a character to prevent Germany from claiming the benefits of the law of 1888.

### A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The West Chester & Philadelphia Street Railroad Company a few days

ago received a contribution to its "com-

merce fund," accompanied by this letter: "Sir—I enclosed find a \$2 bill to pay fare I did not pay in the 80s. To get right with God. Sir, are you right with God? Get ready for the judgment day—get ready, man; do you hear?" The president of the road im-

plies that the unknown writer must

have a tough conscience, considering

that it stood the wear and tear of

wrongdoing for something like forty

years.

# HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT

Among the Mariposa's passengers from the Mainland, arriving Friday night, was Mr. Clifford Kimball, a prominent business man of Boston, and formerly associated with the Fayette Shaw Leather Company, of that city, the immense concern which has been fighting the leather trust for so long, and which recently yielded and sold out to the leather trust.

Mr. Kimball intends locating in Honolulu, though he denies the rumor that he has come to the Islands for the purpose of learning the advisability of establishing a boot and shoe factory to compete with the company organized some months ago by Mr. Hill, in which company local capitalists are interested.

On Saturday morning Mr. Kimball was interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser in regard to the commercial situation in the eastern States and the attitude of eastern capital in regard to Hawaiian investments.

"First and primarily," said he, "the eastern States are overcrowded; the great financial and educational centers are in New England, and it has been so for so long that there is very little opportunity for the establishment of business, and all the professions are overcrowded by the outpour of the colleges. There is a vast amount of capital in the eastern States seeking fair investment, and it cannot be said that there is any dearth of capital anywhere in the east; capital is cheap there; capitalists are seeking opportunity in investment all the time, but they seem to have a natural distrust of investing outside the old limits—the money having been made by their fathers right there in New England. However, outside opportunities are being taken more notice of recently, as witnessed by the vast amount of eastern capital that has gone into western oil fields, and a great deal of this, I dare say, will never go back again, just as the millions of capital that went to the Klondyke, there to be frozen. I think that there are very few in the east who at all appreciate the opportunities of investment here in the Islands, nor are there many who know anything about the Philippines. By natural situation Porto Rico and Cuba are more closely in touch with the eastern States, and the capitalists look to those Islands for investment by reason of their proximity; the sugar industry of Hawaii, which seems a vast item in the west, is regarded as very insignificant in the east, and I doubt not that there are many in commercial circles there who do not even know that sugar cane grows in the Hawaiian Islands. I think that as soon as the opportunities for investment in Hawaii come before the notice of eastern capitalists, they will certainly be taken advantage of; this must be soon, as also with the Philippine opportunities, because the scarcity of opportunity for investment in the east will force capitalists to widen their investigations.

"Heretofore, the capitalists who have sought investment in localities far removed from the great centers, have been of the venturesome type, and their investment has been spasmodic and uncertain—I might say, not of the higher class. I think great opportunities, however, are opening, and eastern capital is not only willing, but anxious, to take advantage. Particularly is this so with the smaller capitalists, outside the great combines. The east is so old in commercial industries that there is nothing left undone that can be done in the way of business pursuits, and it is so crowded that there is no room for further competition. Thus it is that the smaller capitalists must seek investment elsewhere, or simply be swallowed up by the great associations, accepting indifferent returns. By the smaller capitalists I mean those whose capital is rendered insignificant in comparison with that of great combines and multi-millionaires.

"The present marked tendency towards the formations of trusts, and trusts within trusts, is making the matter more pronounced every day, and the vast control exercised over all industries by the combines, leaves no alternative for the small capitalist except to seek new fields.

"So far as I am able to judge, I think that Hawaii has great opportunities for such capitalists, although I already perceive that the field is well covered in many lines of business, and one must rather associate with than oppose the established industries here.

"I think there is a great chance for advancement in Honolulu, commercially speaking. Everything is primary here, and there is great opportunity for progress in business lines. Perhaps this seems more so to me, coming as I do, from the great, teeming centers of finance and commerce. By contrast, Honolulu's business world appears primary, and as I said, there is a great chance for advancement."

"In regard to the proposed boot and shoe factory to be established in Honolulu, I do not think it can succeed. It is too far from the base of supplies. The raw material would have to be imported, and all machinery would have to be brought also, from the east. I think that a factory in Honolulu would find it very hard to compete with Boston manufacturers in the boot and shoe business."

When asked his opinion as to the present labor situation, and the widespread frequency of strikes, Mr. Kimball said that the labor situation was much as it ever was, and ever will be. "It must always be a strife between labor and capital," said he, "and if at times the strife is more pronounced, it subsides again. The policy of labor unions seems not to be very effective. Though in some instances labor unions accomplish their object, in the greater portion, they are powerless because they will not hold together. I think the tendency, as a whole, however, is towards harmonious relations between labor and capital. They are dependent upon each other, and it is to the best interests of both that there should be harmony."

Referring again to the Hawaiian commercial situation, Mr. Kimball said in conclusion that the advent of the Pacific cable would entirely change the situation. "In that," said he, "is the greatest hope of the Islands. Without a cable Hawaii must be always isolated and cut off from all connection with the great financial centers. With a cable, the Islands, with all their great resources, would be brought in touch with the commercial world, and her future would be assured."

The fire claims commission lately named by Governor Dole, will establish offices in the second story of the Castle & Cooke building, corner King and Bethel streets. A meeting will probably be held next Monday on the return of Judge Kepokahu from Maui. The list of applicants for the positions of clerk, stenographer, bailiff and other minor jobs, is a large one, and will be acted on at Monday's meeting.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor. For it gives all that dark and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

Ayer's Hair Vigor  
You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out.

When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers,

Add to your daily profits during a year of working days) the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO. F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukuhau Mill, Hawaii.

SPORTING NEWS  
OF OUTER WORLD

The University of Nevada track team has sent a challenge to the freshman athletes of Stanford for a meet at Reno in May. The challenge will be accepted. Charles White is expected to referee the McGovern-Gardner fight. Barney Schrieber has sold the crack youngster Corrigan, to Burns & Wever for \$10,000. Esmeralda II, ridden by Lester Reiff, won the Princess of Wales handicap of \$3,500 at Sandown Park, England. J. H. (Skeets) Martin's license has been withheld by the English Jockey Club until June 4th.

"Spider" Kelly put out Sam Boulon in three rounds. Abe Atiel, of San Francisco, won from Young Cassidy, of Colorado Springs, in the second round.

Sir Thomas Lipton is undecided whether to race the Shamrock II in Boston against the Independent and the Constitution.

Shamrock II draws 19 feet. The draught of Shamrock I is 20 feet 4 inches, and that of Valkyrie III 19 feet 9 inches.

Baltimore 10, Boston 6. Washington 5, Philadelphia 1. New York 5, Brooklyn 3. Chicago 7, Cleveland 3. Detroit 6, Milwaukee 6.

The above are American League games.

National League: Boston 4, Philadelphia 3. Cincinnati 8, Chicago 7.

Jake Gaudau has accepted Town's challenge to row for the championship of the world. The race will take place at Rat Portage.

The Tudor plate of \$5,000, run at Sandown Park, England, was won by Pie-temaritzburg.

Nat Smith, brother of Billy Smith, recently killed in a prize fight in England, says that his brother was drugged.

The international athletic contest between Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard, will take place in New York on September 21st. The events will be 100-yard dash, quarter-mile, half-mile, one mile, two miles, high jump, broad jump, hammer throwing and 200-yard hurdles.

Walter J. Travis, of New York, won the amateur championship of the United States.

The inquest on Billy Smith, the pugilist who was killed in England, resulted in a verdict that death was due to violence suffered in his fight with Jack Roberts.

## LIPTON'S NEW YACHT

From what is already known of Sir Thos. Lipton's second challenger there is good reason for expecting that the hull will show striking modifications of the form generally adopted for the big yacht racing. The exact extent of these modifications and the effect which they will have on the speed of the boat are matters which will not be clearly known until after the boat has been tried and launched. Every little change is of importance, however, as indicating a phase of development of experiment which may improve our chances of success in this important contest, and there will, therefore, be considerable interest in the announcement, which we make with confidence, that there will be many novelties in the rigging and sail plan of Shamrock II.

"Most striking among these is the fact that in planning the spars, Mr. George L. Watson has departed altogether from the usual method of fitting a topmast over a mainmast, and has taken a bold step in fitting the challenger with a pole mast. Needless to say, the spar will be the longest ever stepped in a vessel of any kind, and from the step to the truck it will taper no less than 148 feet. Such a spar would have been impossible in the time of wooden masts, but this will be made throughout of thin plates of nickel steel, on both edges, and strengthened inside by a large number of steel spars extending from side to side of the spar.

"Three or four advantages are expected from this style of spar. The first and chief is that there will be no topmast to be a possible source of weakness and a permanent worry to the skipper every time the wind blows more than fresh. Shamrock's only chance in the late contest was in the reaching race, and she lost this through an unsuspected weakness in her topmast gear. With the pole mast a stouter and better braced spar will be secured, and the risk of accident minimized.

"No yachtman requires to be told that the advantage of weight saved is multiplied when the weight is saved aloft, and in this another advantage is expected. The weight of the doubling which is necessary when mainmast and topmast are used will be saved, and with it the weight and windage of all the housing and part of the standing gear. Again, the steel spar built as part of the pole mast can be made much lighter than the wooden topmast, and every pound saved at this altitude is of importance.

There are disadvantages in the plan, but these are trivial as compared with the benefits. One of them is that the length of the topmast is expressly set out as a factor in the measurement, and there may be some trouble in applying this where no topmast, strictly speaking, exists. The disadvantage of this will be with the measurer and the only real drawback which the yacht will suffer will be from the fact that it will be impossible to snug her down by housing topmast, should such a course be necessary. It may, however, be pointed out that there was only one occasion on which housed topmast was considered necessary in the Cup race, and even then the opposing boat kept hers on end.

"In the distribution of the sail also the new challenger will present a marked difference. The great spread of the fore-triangles of Shamrock I, was the subject of much unfavorable comment. It measured 78 feet in the base, as against Columbia's 73 feet. Mr. George L. Watson has cut his fore-triangles down further even than was done on Columbia, and on the new boat it will measure only 71 feet. This is done, not by shortening the bowsprit, but by stepping the mast further forward, and the result will be to give Shamrock II, the largest mainsail ever carried on a racing yacht. On the boom it will stretch 112 feet in length, and the total length from bowsprit end to mainsail outboard will be 184 feet 6 inches.—Yachting World.

## COMMERCIAL.

THE usual quietude which has attended the local stock market during the past two months prevailed during the past week. Advices from San Francisco also told of a weak condition of Honolulu stocks in that market. Honokaa is weak there at \$0. Hawaiian Commercial has sold at \$8, although sales have been made in this stock as low as \$0. The other sugar securities were correspondingly weak. Word was also received from the Coast that Mr. Dillingham was meeting with considerable success in his financial undertakings there. He succeeded in placing \$150,000 in Olaa bonds with the Pacific Mutual Life Association, which has a branch in this City. This is not the only investment made in local securities by this company.

Ewa sold during the forepart of the week at 28 and closed yesterday with sales at 28 1/2, seller thirty days. The stock is now bid 28 1/2 cash. Street sales were made of Oahu Sugar yesterday at 16 1/2, bid at that figure and 15 1/2 asked. Buyers of Waialua are basing their calculations on the dividend expected for payment during the summer. Ookala sold as low as 17 1/2, closing at 17 1/2. The plantation is well along in the grinding season and it is likely that a dividend of 1 per cent a month will begin on the 15th of this month. Kahuku's 25 bid at 27 asked. Brewer & Co. shares are on the market at 425. Koio is offered at 165. This plantation paid a dividend of 10 per cent last year and is expected to do the same thing the present year.

The feature of the week was the drop of Pioneer Mill to par—100 a share. About a year ago this stock sold at public auction at 35 per share. Waiaha Mill is 89 bid, 91 asked. This stock pays a dividend of 1 per cent a month.

Among the assessable several hundred delinquent shares of McFerrin, sold at public auction at 7 per share. The paid up was 12 bid, assessable 7 bid, 8 asked.

The amount paid in on the assessable amounts to 15. It is rumored that an assessment of two a share will be called this month.

Olaa advanced to sales at 6 1/2. The paid up is 15 bid, 15 1/2 asked. There are foreign orders for this stock. Kamehameha paid up is 12 1/2 bid, 12 asked. Among the mercantiles, Kerr is offered at 45; Sachs at 90. First National Bank 110 asked. Savings Department First National, 102 1/2. Oahu Railway 105 asked. Wider offered at par. Among the bonds 91 is bid for Government 5's, 95 asked. No quotation on the 5's, as they are being redeemed by the United States Government at the present time. Ewa bonds are 101 bid, 102 1/2 asked. It is stated by some that these bonds will be redeemed by the company next year. Oahu Sugar Company bonds are 102 bid, 102 1/2 asked. Oahu Railway are offered at par, the same also with Rapid Transit.

KONA SUGAR COMPANY MAY INCREASE ITS CAPITALIZATION

There is a possibility of the Kona Sugar Company, whose property is located on the Island of Hawaii, increasing its capital stock by \$100,000, making the full capitalization \$600,000 instead of \$500,000, as at present. At the last meeting of the company held this week the matter was fully discussed and the stockholders seem to be in favor of the proposition. If it is voted to make the increase, the \$100,000 will be expended in putting up a new mill capable of turning out seven to five tons a day. This mill proposed would be capable of turning out the expected crop of the coming season of 6,000 tons.

The company owns a mill which is now capable of taking off 2,000 tons and has been in service for about two years. One-half of this mill is, however, comparatively new. New rollers were put in a short time ago, which made it practically a new mill, although not of sufficient capacity to take off a big crop. The boiler house is all new and capable of taking off seventy-five tons a day. The present rollers are not large enough for the needs of a plantation which is increasing year by year. The change will make the mill a nine-roller affair. It is guaranteed that the new mill will extract 92 per cent of the sugar. The \$100,000 will about put the entire mill in shape.

BIDS OPENED FOR DAVIES & CO. NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

Traphagen, the architect, has opened the bids for the construction of Davies & Co.'s new office building to be erected on Kaahumanu street, the lowest building made by Hoffmann & Riley. The bids are as follows: Hoffmann & Riley, \$14,889; John Bowler, \$15,725; John Walker, \$15,840; Fred Harrison, \$16,437; Lucas Brothers, \$17,997; D. L. Davis, \$20,000; H. F. Berleman, \$20,165.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO'S LATEST SUGAR CIRCULAR.

Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco, under date of April 23, give the following statistics concerning the sugar quotations and markets.

We last addressed you 19th inst., per U. S. T. Solace.

Sugar.—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 17th inst. still being in force.

Basis.—April 19 and 20, no sales; 22, cost and freight sale 200 tons at 420c; 23, cost and freight sale 300 tons at 4185c, since no sales establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on 23d inst. 4185c, San Francisco, 3 210c.

London Beets.—April 17 to 19, 9s, 20, 8s 10 1-2d, 22, 9s, 23 and 24, 9s 3-4d.

Dry Granulated, New York.—No change.

London Cable.—April 20, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 11s 6d, fair refining, 10s 9d; same date last year, 12s 10 1-2d and 11s 9d respectively; April beets, 9s, May beets, 9s, same date last year, 10s 4 1-2d and 10s 4 1-2d respectively.

Latest Statistical Position.—Willett & Gray report, April 18, total stock United States four ports in all hands estimated April 17, 169,736 tons, against 177,835 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated April 16, 214,500 tons, against 104,740 tons same time last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable April 18, at latest uneven dates, 1,707,238 tons, against 1,493,901 tons, increase over last year, 213,438 tons.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of 20th inst., indicate continuance of strength in the market for raws, with tone and tendency in favor of sellers.

Purchases have been made of late by speculators, but few parcels are offered. Europe is firmer and a steadier feeling is anticipated where it appears that the general strength in the whole sugar situation is sufficient to discount the tendency towards depression, which at one time appeared probable when the United Kingdom was absorbing large purchases made in anticipation of duty. The general opinion in Europe is that 9s for beets is low enough under prevailing conditions. In refined prices and conditions are unchanged with a fair demand.

Russian Sugar Decision.—An opinion was handed down by the Board of General Appraisers on 18th inst., sustaining the Government in assessing the countervailing duty on Russian sugar. It is not probable that a final decision on this question will be reached for some time to come, since the case will now undoubtedly be carried to the courts by the importers.

STAMP TAX ON EXPORTS INVALID

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional the provision of the War Revenue law imposing a tax upon export bills of lading, as Bradstreet's for April 20. The decision was rendered in the case of Fairbank vs. The United States. The appellant was an agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who was convicted of violating the law in March, 1900, the specific charge against him being that he had issued bills of lading on wheat to be exported to England without attaching stamps to them as required by law. The appellant contended that the imposition of the tax violated the provision of the Constitution that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles imported from any State. The validity of the law was sustained by the United States District Court for Minnesota, but the decision of that court was reversed by the Supreme Court, which held that a stamp tax on a foreign bill of lading was in substance and effect equivalent to a tax on the articles included in that bill of lading, and was therefore a tax or duty on exports, and in conflict with the constitutional prohibition. It was suggested on the argument that, if the duty on foreign bills of lading was not sustained, it would follow that tonnage taxes and stamp duties on manifests must fall also. The Court said that while the validity of such taxes was not before it for examination, and, therefore, no opinion was expressed thereon, yet even if the suggested result should follow it furnished no reason for not recognizing the true construction of the constitutional limitation.

## WILL NOT RECOMMEND

It has been denied by Robert Wilcox that he will make any recommendation to President McKinley when he meets him in San Francisco in regard to the Governor of Hawaii, and he also denies the report that he intends supporting Sam Parker for the office of Governor. Wilcox says, on the contrary, that he is not "taking any part in the squabble," and that he agrees with Dr. Russel that the best policy is to "let well enough alone." He thinks that the situation cannot well be bettered, that Sam Parker is "under the thumb of the sugar planters," as are all the men capable for the appointment, and in fact, that the sugar planters are the Government. He says that if President McKinley should ask him to recommend a Governor, he should advise that some one be sent from the extreme East, that he might not be under the control of the sugar planters.

The Delegate goes to San Francisco on the 8th, and will meet the President, if the opportunity presents to talk with him about the present Legislature. Of any other plans, Wilcox says he is innocent.

## TRANSPLANTED.

I plucked a bower from the seabore. Where rarely a blossom blows, And gave it for mates in a garden fair. A lily and a rose; One day through that tended garden, Where the roses reigned in pride, The wind from the sea came wandering. And the sea-pink drooped and died.

I took a forest madden— A child of the wild-wood folk, And gave her the love of an honest heart. Two day's sleep and smoke; One day—Twas the time of blossoms, When the birds sang merrily. Next the spell of the forest's magic, She left on the green-wood tree.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, HOME	... \$ .50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN	... .75
PER YEAR, HOME	... 5.00
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—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 7

After one more session's experience with the Home Rulers Dr. Russel ought to find himself a good Republican with a strong bias towards being a mission-ary.

Austrian scientists have discovered a serum which will protect animals from the foot and mouth disease. If it is good for judges also, Hawaii ought to send for two bottles.

James Harbottle Boyd, nominated by the Governor to be Superintendent of Public Works, was born on the fourth of July. It was evidently foordained that he was to be an American citizen.

John Emmeluth thinks he has located \$3,000, which went to his fellow Home Rulers for votes. Good for John! But if he can really prove his case the judge will probably call off the Grand Jury.

Let me see! Were there five or seven native commissions sent to Washington to see the President between 1893 and 1898? And incidentally what did any of them do to benefit either themselves or Hawaii?

It is altogether significant that when an anti-Republican delegation starts out on an expedition to secure the scalp of a Republican Governor, they confidently count on the co-operation and assistance of Hawaii's absentee Repub-lican national committee man.

If the Royalists, alias the Home Rulers, alias the Independent-Home-Rule Republicans, think that President McKinley will punish Governor Dole for his part in the affair of 1893—and that is what their demand for the Governor's removal amounts to—they are quite simple enough to divide into kindergartens.

The Legislature need not flatter itself that its ways have not been noticed on the mainland. Witness this com-ment from the Philadelphia Ledger, as a sample of the whole:

The Hawaiian Legislature is half-way through its session, and has passed but one bill, which provided money for its own expenses. The whole time has been taken up in wrangling over rules and points of order. Hawaii seems to be learning the worst of American ways first.

Memorials testifying to its own in-dustry and good faith will not go far in helping this Legislature at Wash-ing-ton.

The childish attempts on the part of the Home Rulers to secure the removal of Governor Dole for exercising the discretion given him by the law, of refusing to extend the Legislative session, is of a piece with their record in the Legislature. President McKinley is too well versed in politics to swallow the tale of woe which will be poured out to him. He will receive the delegates pleasantly—as he does every one; he will listen attentively, as he does to all; he will smile most captivatingly, as he always does—and that will be all—except that Beckley will have a fine trip and see what a fine man is at the head of the Republican party. It is a pity that the whole Home Rule party cannot go and meet the President. The travel, education and association would probably send them back real Republicans, instead of whitewashed imitations thereof.

The fact that in refusing to extend the regular session of the Legislature, Governor Dole was acting upon the ad-vise of the unanimous caucus of the Republican members of both the Senate and the House, makes no difference to those staunch dyed-in-the-wool Re-publican papers the Bulletin and Re-publican. Such an insignificant fact as the approval of every man elected by the Republican party last November is of no weight whatsoever when there is the least glimmering shadow of a hope that Dole may be downed. The Republican party of Hawaii takes upon itself the full responsibility for refusing an extension of the regular session. It will confidently meet the issue at the next campaign and the more the Humphreys, the Gears, the Sewalls, and the other hybrids and renegades, equal and equal and dicker with anti-Republicans the more certain will be the success of the party.

The impression that tropical soil when tickled with a hoe will laugh a harvest, is shared by many but not by people who till it. There are more pests to the acre of vegetables and fruit in Hawaii than there are anywhere in the North latitudes, and the soil has properties that require some knowledge of agricultural chemistry on the part of the farmer before he can hope for a harvest—either that or a Chinese who is good for discussing public question. The failure of many owners of small tracts of land to have gardens is not due, as many suppose, to indolence but to discouragement. Such people have tried to raise variegated crops until patience ceased to be a virtue, and then is somewhat shadowed over to do the same, but there is no room to do the same and the notice that the work requires of a man holding high judicial position.

The Republican assumes that Mr. A. Atkinson is the writer of certain editorials in the Star, and harshly criticizes him for discussing public question. The dividing line between the proper exercise of the privileges of a citizen and "particular political activity" on the part of an executive office-holder is somewhat shadowed over to do the same, but there is no room to do the same and the notice that the work requires of a man holding high judicial position.

The Advertiser has no knowledge of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Experiment Station will draw upon freely to make up the cost of the First Circuit Court garden truck farming and orchard fruit, is the controlling owner of the Repub-lican, a violently partisan, political pa-

## THE BAIRD INCIDENT.

The action of the Federal District Attorney and the Federal Judge in the Sodergren case seems extraordinary, in view of the relations mutually borne in the American courts to a cause at bar by the judge, the prosecuting attorney and the jury.

In the United States, save in this integral part of them, it is the business of the judge to tell the jury the law; of the prosecuting officer to present the evidence to the jury, and it is the exclusive function of the jury to decide, upon the evidence and the law thus presented, whether the prisoner is guilty or innocent.

Here in Hawaii there have been attempts to partly eliminate the jury or at least to curb its freedom of action and make it a creature of the judge or of the prosecution. Thus, awhile ago, a jury, having done its duty, was denounced from the bench by the presiding jurist, and two of the men in the box were dismissed without fees. The ultimate result was that the offending judge was forced to retreat from his false position and confess that he had overstepped his powers and infringed upon the rights possessed by the twelve good men and true, whose duty it was to pass upon the evidence. We then had hope that the jury system would not again be tampered with, nor has it been in the Territorial courts.

But how about the Federal courts? In the Sodergren case a jury, made up of reputable men, weighed the evidence and found the defendant not guilty. There was a kindred case to be tried next but to the astonishment of the bar and the spectators, the United States District Attorney refused to go on, and then scathingly denounced the jury, whereupon Judge Estee, at his request, punished the whole venire by dismissing it with sharp words, and declaring that the man was guilty whom the twelve in the jury box had pronounced innocent.

The effect of such a proceeding must be coercive upon Federal juries in future. They will not feel free to exercise their own judgment of evidence, but will naturally try, unless they are juries strongly infused with the American spirit of independence, to conform to the views of the prosecuting attorney and the judge. Such a state of things must end in miscarriages of justice. It is contrary to the basic principles of law in free countries, and it is foreign to the traditional practice of Hawaii and the other States and Territories.

If a prosecuting attorney may arraign a jury and cause its punishment for failure to convict, why may not a defendant's attorney do the same thing for failure to acquit? And why should either attorney have any such privilege?

Can a judge afford to have it known that, in his court, a conviction is right per se and an acquittal wrong? That was the way of Jeffries of old, but modern jurisprudence has evolved a better system and a nobler type of judge. It has established fair play in the vacant seat of prejudice; and the rights of men against the rule of autocrats have been guaranteed by the jury system.

The ebb and flow of the business tide are shown in the ups and downs of the stamp revenue. In the panic year, 1893, the stamp sales amounted to \$34,483,503; in 1888 they had increased \$50,636,321, and last year they reached \$67,677,111, or nearly three times the total which in 1881 was regarded as most encouragingly large.

The figures in the report alluded to show a most remarkable gain during the period covered. For example, in 1881 the stamp sales amounted to \$34,483,503; in 1888 they had increased \$50,636,321, and last year they reached \$67,677,111, or nearly three times the total which in 1881 was regarded as most encouragingly large.

The ebb and flow of the business tide is again perceptible, and it has continued to increase in volume and ratio through the "fat" years which have followed, until, as mentioned above, the end of the century saw the \$100,000,000 mark nearly reached.

Another interesting feature brought to notice in connection with the report is the fact that the increase in the stamp sales has been relatively much greater than that in the country's population. Last year the people spent three times as large a sum for stamps as they did in 1880; when the number of inhabitants was nearly two-thirds as great as it is at present. The most astonishing progress, however, although the showing is not directly connected with the tabulation of revenues, is evident in the numerical increase in the pieces of mail matter handled. Whereas, as but twelve years ago there were distributed by the employees of the post office department 1,500,000,000 pieces, in 1900 the aggregate reached the enormous total of 5,324,987,914—almost a quadrupling of the business in the matter of work involved. Some of this growth, of course, is due to the extension of the free delivery service and other added facilities, but the principal cause cannot be looked for elsewhere than in the overwhelming tide of prosperity with which this land is blessed.

As to the new men, if their nominations are confirmed, their appointment will mark a new era in the history of Hawaii. There have been many cabinet ministers of whole or part Hawaiian blood, but with one or two exceptions, they were little more than figure heads, so far as the real duties of the respective offices were concerned.

Both Mr. Boyd and Mr. Wright are partly of Hawaiian blood. Both come to office with a long preliminary training in the offices in which they are now promoted, and both are practically the first of Hawaiian blood who will have actual as well as nominal control of the two chief executive offices of the Government.

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## PROBABLE POPULATION.

Dr. H. S. Pritchett, in the Popular Science Monthly, has been making some estimates of the probable population that the United States will have at different periods of its future existence.

He claims his figures on what he calls the natural law of increase, and other doctors are striving to show that the doctor doesn't know much about the subject matter of his discourse. With

out following the doctor's statistics, we do not know what our saturation point is under present conditions of food production but we produce far more than enough for our twenty people to the square mile. We can only estimate our limit, basing it upon the known densities in countries which have always been populated to their limit.

The saturation point rises with civilization, just as the saturation point of air for water rises with the temperature. Cultivated land is said to produce 1,600 as much food as an equal area of hunting land. Denmark, for instance, could support but 500,000 people, and when their culture is at the level of the present.

Professor Koch announces that he has been entirely successful with his experiments with inoculation against malaria, both to prevent infection and to cure; and like results are reported from applications of the yellow fever serum of Dr. Bellaschi.

Altogether, the conquest of malaria and yellow fever must mean benefits incalculable for the human race. Here in this country yellow fever has inflicted enormous damage in the South, and that section has stood in constant dread of its inroads. With its nature of known, it will not be a difficult matter to rid ports like Havana and Vera Cruz of the disease.

China reached her saturation point era in tropical civilization will date many centuries ago, and it remains from the beginning of the twentieth

century that the whole of Europe, Cruz of it entirely, and radically different quarantine methods against it could not support 100,000,000, or about twenty-five to the square mile, while entrance in this country will be in order. And it seems likely that a new

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## THE BAIRD INCIDENT.

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In fact he is the most active, violent and vindictive politician in Hawaii to-day.

No man can devote his days to political and partisan scheming and his nights to personal journalism and denunciatory editorials and between times dispense even-handed and impartial justice between men, many of whom are his political opponents and objects of denunciation in his paper, on the very day that their cases are before him for adjudication.

Never in the history of Hawaii has there been such degradation of judicial dignity and propriety as the shameless exhibition now being presented by the triple character Circuit Judge, Home Rule leader and partisan newspaper proprietor.

## STORY OF THE STAMPS.

The recently-issued report of the post office department contains some tables bearing upon the Government's transactions in postage stamps which present anew the gratifying story of the country's prosperity. Statisticians who have given attention to the subject agree in the opinion, says the Kansas City Journal, that in the fluctuations of the revenue which the Government derives from its stamp sales may be found an accurate indication as to the financial progress or retrogression of the people as a whole. Naturally this should be so, since practically every citizen is a contributor in greater or less degree to the revenue which the stamp sales afford, and the rise or fall in the aggregate of the individual requirements can scarcely fail to denote the changing status.

The figures in the report alluded to show a most remarkable gain during the period covered. For example, in 1881 the stamp sales amounted to \$34,483,503; in 1888 they had increased \$50,636,321, and last year they reached \$67,677,111, or nearly three times the total which in 1881 was regarded as most encouragingly large.

The ebb and flow of the business tide is again perceptible, and it has continued to increase in volume and ratio through the "fat" years which have followed, until, as mentioned above, the end of the century saw the \$100,000,000 mark nearly reached.

Another interesting feature brought to notice in connection with the report is the fact that the increase in the stamp sales has been relatively much greater than that in the country's population. Last year the people spent three times as large a sum for stamps as they did in 1880; when the number of inhabitants was nearly two-thirds as great as it is at present. The most astonishing progress, however, although the showing is not directly connected with the tabulation of revenues, is evident in the numerical increase in the pieces of mail matter handled. Whereas, as but twelve years ago there were distributed by the employees of the post office department 1,500,000,000 pieces, in 1900 the aggregate reached the enormous total of 5,324,987,914—almost a quadrupling of the business in the matter of work involved. Some of this growth, of course, is due to the extension of the free delivery service and other added facilities, but the principal cause cannot be looked for elsewhere than in the overwhelming tide of prosperity with which this land is blessed.

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# THE KAISER AT BONN

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

LONDON, April 27.—All accounts agree that Emperor William thoroughly enjoyed himself at Bonn, and among the students of his old corps, he became a student again. The Emperor wore the white cap, and across his breast, the black and white ribbon of the Borussia corps. His Majesty himself took command at the symposium, issued orders in a firm tone and led off the so-called salamanders, the thunderous rattling of beer mugs on the table when the leading toast was proposed. He also joined heartily, with a loud voice, in singing students' songs, bringing down the flat of his rapier, in the orthodox fashion, with a crash on the table at the end of each verse. The proceedings reached a climax when His Majesty called for that grandest of German student songs, "Landesvater" ("Father of His Country"). At one of the verses, in which students swear to live or die for King and country, each man crosses his rapier with that of the man opposite him, and caps are taken off and spitted on the rapier points, the youthful Crown Prince crossed rapiers with the aged General von Loeb, himself an old Bourbousier.

At another part of the proceedings, in which the Emperor with great pleasure was calling up the former corps students, some of them aged men, so that their health might be drunk in the order of the years they studied, the Emperor called for a salamander for a blind old lawyer, Herr Lauff, father of the dramatist, Josef Lauff, who, annually, under His Majesty's directions, produces a new historical drama at Wiesbaden, illustrating the achievements of the House of Hohenlohe. Later, joined by the students, he called out "our youngest fox," the slang nickname of the youngest student. The Emperor laughed heartily, and, clapping the Crown Prince on the shoulder, said: "Hoerst du rascher mein dir?" ("Do you understand that he means you?") There was another humorous incident when one of the veterans in replying to the toast to the men of his year, drank to the canal bill and expressed the hope that the old fellows of Berlin might at last realize that the canal must be built. The Emperor lay back in his chair and laughed loud and long.

An interesting story is told of a surprise night visit paid by Emperor William to the training ship Charlotte, while at Kiel. The ship was anchored in midstream when the guard espied the Emperor's pinnace approaching, and a moment later, the Emperor was on deck, much to the surprise of the hastily-awakened captain. His Majesty then began a rigorous inspection of the ship: In the dormitory he was astonished to find the cadets asleep under the glare of electric lights.

"I scarcely believe they are asleep under such light."

"They are tired after their day's work," replied the captain. "They would sleep anywhere."

The Emperor was still skeptical, shook a sleeping cadet soundly and awoke him.

"So," said His Majesty, "you sleep as well here as at home!"

The cadet, recognizing his questioner, promptly replied: "Better, Your Majesty."

The Emperor was much gratified at the answer, and returned to his own ship, delighted with his experiment.

### USED A BIG D.

NEW YORK, April 26.—When Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's church said at the dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association Thursday night that it was "—rot" to lay the blame for the war in China on the missionaries, he meant all he said, for he repeated the assertion today at his residence.

"I do not recall that I excused myself as a clergyman for saying it. I probably did not. I probably would not have said 'damned' if I had paused in advance to apologize for what I was going to say," he said.

"I also said that clergymen were too highly specialized nowadays—so highly that a glass of wine or cigar is denied them. I still hold to that view. I could not be expected to change it over night because it got into print."

There was a distinct odor of tobacco in the study when Dr. Rainsford said this. It might be that Dr. Rainsford had just finished a cigar.

### Missionary-phobia.

The New York Sun recently devoted a column or two to showing that the mortality of the Sandwich Islands was in consequence of the missionaries teaching them to wear shirts, which were destructive to health! The present writer can personally testify that up to 1840, twenty years after the arrival of the missionaries, very few of the natives ever wore shirts, except at church. Moreover, the decrease of population was more rapid during the forty years before the missionaries came, than it was in the forty succeeding: In 1820, estimated population, 400,000; in 1820, estimated population, 180,000; 1830, first census, 108,573; 1850, census, 69,800.

Our men-servants, when about the house, always wore a shirt, but no pants. They were usually healthy, being under the missionaries' sanitary regimen. The only material modification in female attire, was in clothing to cover the bosom, which had always been left exposed. A leading cause of depopulation was the introduction of syphilis by the white discoverers, syphilis preceding civilization.—The Friend

### BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, 21

Herbert Spencer is very feeble. Ex-Congressman Marvin is dead. Kitchener reports more Boer losses. Marysville, Cal., has had a \$30,000 fire. No mail from China was lost on the Rio.

The Philadelphia grave diggers have struck.

Delcasse breakfasted with the Czar on April 25.

Oil trusts are planning to control the Texas fields.

A salmon canning trust is to be formed in Chicago.

Porto Rican laborers have declined to go to Ecuador.

An alleged German spy has been arrested in Paris.

Severe earthquakes have been doing damage in Italy.

The Ohio river flood maintains an even stage at 52.7 feet.

A \$6,000,000 sugar beet plant is to be built in Colorado.

A storm wrecked the barracks at Pueblo, P. I., on April 24.

J. E. Hudson, a Montana mining man, has committed suicide.

David C. Thompson is to edit the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Gracie Trip, aged 19, of Angel's Camp, Cal., committed suicide last week.

A new comet having three tails has been discovered from Cape Town.

The French mining strikers have won the victory after a prolonged strike.

The Building Trades Council of Chicago has practically decided to disband.

On one vote lately the Ministerial majority in Parliament was reduced to 30.

British mine-owners and shipowners have entered a protest against the coal duty.

A little girl of San Diego recently died in great agony from the bite of a rattlesnake.

An Argentine army surgeon claims to have discovered a serum cure for tuberculosis.

Burglars wrecked the bank vault at Pioneer, Ohio, with dynamite and secured \$1,000.

The Scandinavian-American Bank of Whatcom, Wash., has been looted by its president.

Official reports show a decrease in the amount of internal revenue for the United States.

Kaiser William visited Cronberg to greet his mother, the Dowager Empress Frederick.

The Russian Government has forbidden the exhibition of Count Tolstoi's picture in Moscow.

Results of the conference of the Cables with the President are said to be satisfactory.

Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, is to marry Miss Holman of Indianapolis.

A maddened elephant recently created a panic in a Peru circus, and finally killed his keeper.

Jim McPeek, a famous Wyoming cattle rustler, was killed by a stock detective at Miles City.

A \$2,500,000 hotel is to be erected on Fifth avenue between two restaurants in New York City.

The will of D'Oyley Carte, the well-known London theatrical manager, was sworn in as £20,810.

Austria and Mexico have resumed diplomatic relations for the first time since the death of Maximilian.

King Charles of Roumania was attacked recently and narrowly escaped murder at the hands of a ruffian.

All the properties of the Bear Gulch Mining Company have been consolidated, calling for an investment of \$2,000,000.

Big sales of Union Pacific stock are being made since the circulation of rumors in regard to the pending deal.

Edward J. Sexton, an insurance man, in a fit of despondency, attempted suicide at Cripple Creek recently.

John W. Garrett of Pennsylvania has been appointed by the President secretary of legation at The Hague.

Brooklyn will not receive Professor Herren, as formerly planned. A storm of protests caused the change.

Improved conditions in Porto Rico, and the approach of the harvest, it is said, has stopped Puerto Rican emigration.

Arthur E. Markham, M.P., who denounced the African companies, is prepared to repeat his charges publicly.

Robbers at Norwich, Kas., blew open the safe of the Badger Lumber Company and secured a small amount of money.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., has been fined for assaulting a lawyer's clerk who served him with a bankruptcy notice.

The Chinese regulars, who retired beyond the great wall, have reappeared at another point within the International area.

Germany has refused to decrease her demands in China, and Great Britain is trying to induce the Powers to cut their claims.

Sergeant Weston has been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and two years' imprisonment for commissary frauds at Manila.

The Irish members of Parliament have attempted to reduce the tea duty and to have Ireland exempted from the tobacco clause.

A coaching accident in Philadelphia caused the death of Jos. E. Widener, son of a wealthy resident, and severe injuries to another.

Senator Beveridge delivered an address—"The American Situation"—at the banquet of the Grant Club of Iowa, at Des Moines April 21.

The President is announced to deliver a speech in Convention Hall during his stay in Kansas City on his return trip from the Pacific Coast.

Miss Portia Knight, the actress who is suing the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise, alleges that he twice promised to marry her.

Masked burglars entered the American Express Company's office in Paris, surprised and gagged the watchman, and escaped with 15,000 francs.

By June 1, James J. Hill will have control of the Colorado & Southern, Fort Worth & Denver City and probably the Colorado Midland Railroads.

In New York a victim of apoplexy was taken to the police station as a drunk and died from the shock. She was the wife of a wealthy merchant.

Mrs. Charles K. Rodgers, daughter of the late millionaire F. P. Mast, and a sister of the wife of Minister to Venezuela, F. R. Loomis, died at Tucson, Ariz.

The seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of General Grant was celebrated at Galena, Ill., his old home, on April 21. Rev. F. W. Gurnsau made the oration of the day.

Count Waldersee has been announced as a failure in Hongkong; his methods are said to have made the situation in North China worse. He is pronounced a good soldier but a poor administrator.

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking and discussing the question of indemnities, says: "The American proposal to reduce the indemnities to \$50,000,000 has no acceptance except with the British."

The Decatur, Tex., Oil Exchange has posted the statement that the Standard Oil Company has purchased the railroad terminals, wharves and shipping facilities at Port Arthur and 30,000 acres of land surrounding the port.

The Chilean Minister to Brazil had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in which the Pacific question was discussed. The former declared that his country was not opposed to the solidarity of American nations, but was anxious that peace should exist.

Austria is to construct four canals. Millionaire Beard of New York is dead.

The condition of the Shah is reported to be worse.

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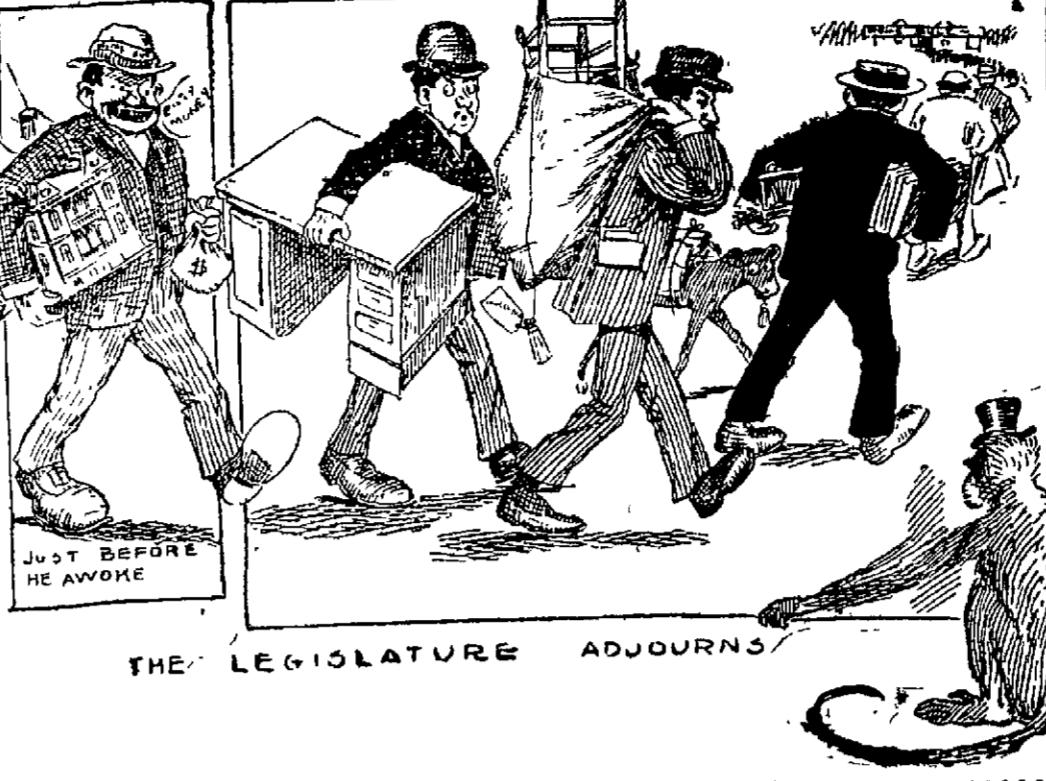
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## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF LAST WEEK.



THEY WILL LOOK FORWARD TO MAY DAYS WITH MUCH INTEREST



R. J. A.

## SENSATION IN COURT

(From Saturday's daily.)

The acquittal of Captain Sodergren by the Federal jury Thursday night did not please United States District Attorney Baird, and there was a dramatic scene in Judge Estee's court room yesterday morning when the case of the United States against Walsh, the third one of the assault and battery cases against officers of the bark *Hesper*, came up before the court.

When the case was called Baird moved the court for a continuance of two weeks, so that the present jury might be discharged and a new one empanelled for the trial of the case against Walsh.

There was a nervous feeling in the atmosphere and jurymen, attorneys spectators and judge were all on the qui vive. There was suppressed excitement in the voice of Attorney Baird as he made the motion and there was a sensation pending.

Attorney Kinney, for the defendant, jumped to his feet and began to object to the motion, but was stopped by the court, who promptly denied the motion.

Attorney Baird then arose excitedly and began to address Judge Estee. He openly charged the jury with making a mockery of justice in acquitting Captain Sodergren against whom he said, there could not have been a clearer case he deemed it hopeless to secure a conviction of the defendant in the case against Walsh. If the same jury were to serve and therefore he moved that a nolle pross be entered in that case.

Kinney leaped to his feet and began to again protest, but he was a second time cut short. The court will not hear you," said Judge Estee, "the prisoner is discharged, and his bondsmen released members of the jury, you are excused for the term."

This summarily ended the matter, and in silence the amazed jurymen dumfounded prisoner perplexed attorney and interested spectators walked out of the court room.

Attorney Baird's speech was decidedly sensational. For ten minutes he talked rapidly and excitedly. He said that Captain Sodergren had been shown by the evidence to be as guilty as man could possibly be and there was no defense that rebutted a single charge. He said that the verdict had not been in accordance with the evidence and that it was an outrage and a travesty of justice. There was no use in bringing Walsh up for trial before a jury that would acquit a man on the evidence in the Sodergren case because it would acquit in the Walsh case. Therefore he moved that a nolle pross be entered. He declared that it was a waste of time and of money of the United States to continue to try cases with such a jury and as there seemed no chance of getting justice he considered that he would be derelict in his duty to the United States if he went on with the other cases. Baird also said something which was interpreted as an effort to impress the loyalty of the people of Hawaii to the general Government.

The speech was heard with indignation by the astonished jurors. Judge Estee seemed quite willing to agree

with Baird, who, he said, had not said too much.

"The evidence shows," said the judge, "that the boy had been beaten inhumanly six times, eight or nine witnesses having sworn to the fact, and there was absolutely no evidence to the contrary. The case was so clear that a child could have decided it."

Without any hesitancy the judge, when asked his opinion as to Sodergren's guilt, replied, "Captain Sodergren is guilty, of course."

Realizing that his speech would probably be the subject of much comment, Attorney Baird gave orders to his stenographer that no copies were to be given out until he had seen and corrected them. By reason of this, his words cannot be given verbatim.

As Captain Sodergren is already under six months sentence on the same charge, from the verdict of the same jury in the case against Sodergren and Stuart, the jury probably deemed that another sentence would be too severe.

## BOXERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

LONDON, April 27.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Peking, dated yesterday. A band of Boxers, estimated at 1,000, is operating twenty miles south of Pao-ting-fu. It has raided three villages and threatens to massacre Christians in that vicinity.

In the Manching district another band is committing depredations, and has announced its intentions to attack the city of Manching, where there is a post of twenty German soldiers.

Competent observers believe that the worst class of Chinese are only waiting the withdrawal of the foreign troops to resume the campaign of extermination against native Christians. The Boxers are composed of the worst characters in the province. They prefer brigandage to honest labor, and they are re-enforced by people rendered desperate by being driven from their homes by the foreign troops, and in many cases being compelled to witness the killing of their kinsmen without interference.

## RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Speaking of the commercial relations between the United States and France at the banquet given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, M. Siegfried said:

I am hoping that when the proper time arrives the Senate of the United States will ratify the treaty of reciprocity between the two countries, as I feel certain the French Senate will do.

"You excel all nations of the world in many things. You produce cheaper iron and steel products than can be produced in Europe. France consumes annually great quantities of commodities. Why should she not purchase her iron and steel and her coal as well from the United States instead of buying it in England as she does now?" It is a matter to be solved through the question of commercial relations. You have an immense shipping business. It is large enough. Ought it not to be larger than in the world? I am in favor of certain reasonable bounties on shipping interests.

"I do not believe in free trade, in fact, I do not believe in free trade between nations. It is possible, however, to have free trade and a high protective tariff. There is a trifling average, a basis for commercial reciprocity, that ought not to be neglected."

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness affecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

## CHINESE SMUGGLED FROM CANADA

MONTREAL, April 27.—The United States Government and the Canadian Government are combining in an effort to stop the smuggling of and unlawful influx of Chinamen into Canada and the United States. Both countries have suffered within the last few years, and Canada has unintentionally helped to break the United States Exclusion law.

A representative of the United States Customs Department is in Ottawa at present, acting in conjunction with the Canadian officers. From what has been discovered the Canadian authorities are convinced that many more Chinamen than the law permits have come into Canada in bond for the last few years and have then mysteriously disappeared.

It is to the interest of the transportation companies to see that the law is obeyed, and therefore, the authorities say, it must have been customs officials who, through neglect or otherwise, have permitted these men to disappear.

It is stated that evidence has been secured against several of these officials and that a general shake-up will soon follow.

On an average 2,000 Chinamen have been imported into Canada for the last five years. Each year about 800 of these have gone through in bond to Jamaica and other places under the padrone system.

About 500 a year were entitled to stay here on paying \$100 a head tax, and the remainder should have been deported to China, but only a small percentage were so deported.

## CUBANS SEE THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The members of the Cuban Commission called upon the President today to bid him farewell. Senator Capote urged that something be done at once toward reciprocal treaty relations for the benefit of the Cubans. The President replied that nothing could be done on economic lines until the political questions were settled, that it would be necessary for the Cubans to form a government before any negotiations could be entered into. He assured the delegation that as soon as the Cuban government was formed he would appoint a commission to consider economic relations.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There is a general impression among those who have been in close touch with the Cuban delegates that they will recommend the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention when they return to Havana. Secretary Root has made it plain to them that the amendment is the United States policy.

## GERMANS FIGHT CHINESE.

LONDON, April 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Peking says the headquarters staff has received a telegram from a British officer accompanying the expedition, to the effect that on April 23 the Germans crossed into Shantung, through the Kouk Nau and Chang Cheng Liu passes in pursuit of the retreating Chinese, whom they followed eighteen miles, fighting a sharp action.

The French troops remained in occupation of the passes. The Germans returned April 25th, and the French handed over the passes to them and returned to their previous outposts. The Germans are said to have had four men killed and five officers and eighty men wounded.

## TURKISH ARMY DESERTION.

BERLIN, April 27.—"Wholesale desertions are now occurring in the Turkish army," says Die Information, of this city, "owing to destitution and military negligence. Most of the deserters join bands of brigands who plunder the population in various districts with impunity." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only

Coughs,

Colds,

Asthma,

Bronchitis.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated in evidence that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, and that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Witness, July 15, 1884.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which relieves PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords calm, refreshing sleep, and is UNUSUAL in its power to cure when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Coughs, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, says parts that it ACTS as a CHAINE; one dose greatly relieves.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALMATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures most all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Manufacturer of this Remedy has given the same name to a similar Remedy.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne is on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 12, 24, 32, 48, 64, 96, &c. oz. by Chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

## WANTS LAND AT PEARL HARBOR

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Record-Herald says: Through a marine picture Charles Hallberg, a janitor for the Austin State Bank, has at last won the notice and praise of some of the best-qualified art critics and artists.

As a painter Mr. Hallberg gained a place upon the wall of the Art Institute. His picture, "The Open Sea," now hangs above a Turner water color; at its right is a portrait study by Zorn; at its left is a picture by Sir Frederick Leighton.

In the same rooms are Israel, Corot, Duguy, Whistler, Chase and Rosetti.

After twenty years' devotion to an art in which he had no schooling but companionship with the sea, Charles Hallberg, the modest artist-janitor, has been recognized. He has had no teacher. He was not taught to draw anything, and his knowledge of pigments is the result of tedious years of experiment, groping disappointment and incessant toil. For seventeen years of his early life Hallberg was a sailor. He knew the ocean in its every mood and loved it. Illiterate, imaginative and already a grown man, he wished to tell his stories of the sea. He could not write them, so he tried to paint them—feebly at first, but with growing power and fidelity.

Speaking of Mr. Hallberg's latest work, "The Open Sea," Director French of the Art Institute said:

"Alexander H. H. Alexander, Mr. Vandepoel, Charles Francis Browne and other capable judges agree with me that it is a most remarkable work, considering the artist's opportunities. Its chief merit probably lies in the wonderful vitality which he has imparted to the water. The water he paints is fairly alive—wonderfully so. We do not say that the picture fully so. We have hung it in every way, but considering the conditions it is most extraordinary."

## BRYAN FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, is quoted by the Times as saying last night:

"William J. Bryan, in my opinion, will be a candidate for Governor of Nebraska next year. Mr. Bryan still exerts a wide influence in the State, and if he receives the gubernatorial nomination he will be a very hard man to beat. If elected Governor he will hope to secure a Democratic Legislature, in which event he will seek an election to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Dietrich, whose term will expire in 1905. From the best information I can get, I really believe that Mr. Bryan will not look for the Presidential nomination in 1904."

## BRITISH FINANCES.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Commenting on the budget, the London correspondent of the Tribune says that one of the results of the agitation against the new order of taxation proposed by it is the conversion of downright Protectionists in the House of Commons, like Sir Howard Vincent, into advocates of the coal and sugar duties for revenue purposes.

They were disappointed at the outset over the neglect of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to put import duties on foodstuffs and manufactured goods, but they are now applauding the sugar and coal duties as the natural method of approaching an entire revision of the customs system.

They are determined, however, to raise a debate over the exemption of colonial sugars from the revenue duties and hope to draw Mr. Chamberlain into a repetition of his views on an imperial silver-tent.

He advocated several years ago at a dinner of the Canada Club, Mr. Chamberlain for the present, answers questions sharply enough, but abstains from general debate. He is waiting patiently for the end of the South African war.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Cunard Line intends to equip its steamers with instruments for wireless telegraph, and make an experiment to determine its value.

Marconi sailed on the steamer Campania a week ago. It is reported that he visited Montauk Point before leaving this country with a view to establishing a receiving station there. It is said that the approach of a steamer reporting itself by wireless telegraph to a station at Montauk Point would be known here more than twelve hours before she arrived.

Vernon H. Brown, of Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents of the Cunard Line, confirmed the report regarding the adoption of wireless telegraph, but said that he knew nothing of the details of the plan.

## A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, whole-

sale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness.

But will do good to others.

If you've been cured, tell it.

There's more misery just like it.

Waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly.

No nauseating disturbances.

But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do good work.

Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Muuanu street,

this city, formerly a merchant and

clerk, is now a collector. He writes:

"My age is 65 years and I am still

troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short

time ago I purchased some of Doan's

Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister &

Co. Drug Store, and found great re-

lief through using them. I keep some

## KAUAIANS AID SALVATIONISTS

Dedication of the New Army Hall Attended by Hundreds of People.

Surely God is good! Our projected visit with the band to Kauai was very nearly postponed. Mrs. Wood was being driven down town by Mrs. Douse, one of our Mattocks who was in the city, when the horse was scared by a steam roller in the center of the city, and dashing away madly, threw the whole party out on the road. How they escaped being killed is a wonder to all, and, more marvelous still, they escaped without even a bone broken; bruises and the shock to their nerves were the extent of the damage. Truly, underneath were the Everlasting Arms.

In two or three days they were around and about again and able to travel, so that we could take the trip as planned. On Tuesday evening our party of eleven Salvationists boarded the W. G. Hall. The officers and comrades on the wharf seemed very sorry to see us go, but the knowledge that we would be back in twelve days I think alleviated their sorrow somewhat.

Owing to the big storm which had raged for two weeks the steamer had been running irregularly, so that our Kauai friends didn't know just when or where to expect us, so that when we reached Nawiliwili after a very nice trip, there was no one to meet us. Had, of course, no arrangements made, and it was 3 a. m. Our kind friend, W. H. Rice Jr., however, came to our assistance, and drove us all up on the stage to his hotel and after providing us with some hot coffee to warm ourselves with, after standing around in the cold night air, at daybreak he provided us with a stage, and we were driven over to Koloa, eleven miles away. Here, Captain Lewis and Cadet Helleseth were glad to see us and be sure we were really on hand.

Our stop here, however, was only of short duration. After having our physical needs supplied and leaving Mrs. Wood and Freddie behind in the kind care of Brother and Sister Perler, the band set off for Waimea. This time it was a seventeen mile drive, and we were pretty well tired out by the time we got there, and very glad to find that no meeting had been arranged for that evening.

The large hall had been taken for our meeting the next night in Waimea, and we had about two hundred people present, which is the biggest crowd we have had in a hall for a long time. We had a very good meeting.

Mr. Gay kindly lent us a team and rig to take us over to Mokauai, where we had a good crowd in the Social Hall the following evening. The band did well, and everybody expressed themselves as delighted. As usual, they gave a fine collection, Mrs. Morrison, the manager's wife, kindly sending down a donation towards our expenses. Early next morning we started on our return journey to Koloa, and upon arrival there found plenty for our hands to do. The storm of the past two weeks had delayed the building, and in spite of the almost superhuman efforts of Captains Lewis and Jensen, and the comrades, to have everything in something like ship-shape order, there were still many things needed to be done. Those who were carpenters and those who were not speedily found work to do and did it. We had no inside meeting at night, but the open-air was grand, a very large crowd stood around and listened to the music and testimonies of the band and others.

The next was a very busy day for all concerned. A luau, or lunch, was got up for the visitors, who came from all round. Shortly after 1 o'clock we were able to get off for our open-air service and march. The band was reinforced by two of our Koloa friends, Messrs. Blaikie and Kapapeh, and they were a big help to us. From our open-air we marched back to the new hall for the opening ceremonies. While the band played a selection two of the Koloa basses hoisted the Army flag to the head of the pole and opened its beautiful folds to the breeze. Then on behalf of the corps Captain Lewis handed the key to Mrs. Wood, and declaring the building to be opened for the worship of God and the salvation of sinners, she turned the key in the lock and the crowd passed through for the first meeting in the new hall.

What a crowd that first one was! Almost all nationalities were represented, and there seemed to be as many outside as there was inside. All the leading officials of the plantation were present, including the manager and his wife. The latter kindly entertained the D. O. and his family while in Koloa, and in many other ways Mr. McLane has shown himself to be a real friend. In the brief financial statement which we gave out during the meeting it was shown that \$1,062 had been raised and expended on the building and fixing the new hall and quarters. There was still something like \$325 necessary to clear on the unpaid bills and finish hall, and towards this some \$30 was raised in these meetings, which with \$55 in promises left only the sum of \$200 to be raised for the corps to be out of debt.

Captain Lewis deserves great credit for this nice little addition to Army property. From the first he saw the need and made up his mind to get a hall of our own, and after twenty months he is handsomely rewarded by the realization of his hopes. We must also give due credit to Captain Jensen, Cadet Helleseth, Brothers Perler, Spaulding, Buckley, Moffat and others, for their hard and faithful toil. I know they all feel repaid by the sight of that cozy little hall, seating 200, and the seven-room cottage in the rear, the most comfortable Army quarters in the Islands. We are believing that our friends will see to it that it is properly furnished throughout.

The meetings all through the week were well attended, and we had two souls forward for salvation. We finished up with a lovely soldiers' meeting and ten on Thursday night. It was a heaven-on-earth time, and I am believing that our work in Kauai will advance more rapidly than ever.

On Friday we drove over to Lihue with the intention of having a meeting, but the lovely weather which we had had so far, now deserted us, and the rain came down without cessation, in torrents, making a meeting out of the question. We were not sorry, however, to have a night off, especially as we were all in the hands of good friends, who looked after us in the most hospitable fashion. Next day we boarded the steamer Hanalei for home, and without any further adventures our band's first trip abroad was ended.

On Sunday evening I had the great pleasure of commissioning beneath the flag our first Hawaiian-born officer, Brother Darby Lyman. He was saved at the Army penitent form in Hilo over two years ago, and since then has been a faithful soldier and local officer in the Hilo and Honolulu corps. He goes away to Koloa where he will assist Captain Lewis, with the prayers and well wishes of his comrade Brother Herbert Carroll also says goodbye to his wife.

Honolulu, and sailed on the steamer Nihau, with Cadet Lyman. He is the fourth boy I have had the joy of sending out to work for God in the Islands, and will assist Captain Jensen at Wadome. Cadet Helleseth, of Koloa, goes to Wailuku, while Lieutenant McLead of that place proceeds to Hilo, where he will take charge pro tem. Captain Gillette's health making a furlough absolutely necessary. —*War Cry*

## THREE PORTO ROSES

Three Porto Rican brothers, just in from the cane fields at Waipahu, rested on the fence across the way from the police station yesterday afternoon, before proceeding to the Wilder wharf, whence they are to depart today for Maui, where they will become laborers in the Spreckelsville cane fields. They were fine looking specimens of the laboring class of that country, bright of countenance, strong of limb, and intelligent. Their names were Juan Nava, eighteen years old; Francisco Nava, aged sixteen, and Claudio Nava, aged thirteen. They came in the same importation of Porto Ricans and were assigned to Ewa plantation. Their parents came in the first lot and have been at Wailuku since their arrival. Family ties count for much among these natives of the Antilles, and although they were perfectly satisfied with their work at Ewa, they preferred working near their parents.

Through Captain Fox, of the mounted patrol, who acted as interpreter, the boys stated to an Advertiser reporter that they were perfectly satisfied with their lot in Hawaii, and, all things considered, they declared themselves much better off here than in Porto Rico. Their native land held out few inducements to them in the way of sufficient remuneration in return for the expenditure of their muscle. The oldest boy was broad-shouldered for a Porto Rican, of a deep copper color, healthy in appearance, and of a generally fine build. Francisco was light-skinned, cheerful, and apparently well satisfied with his present vocation. Claudio Nava was a small boy for his age, but sturdy. He carried all his belongings, and they were few, in a bundle which he balanced on his head. His small hands had been burned in the sun until the skin had peeled off. Juan stated that he received \$25 a month as muleteer, and this sum was to him a wage that he had not dreamed of in his native land. He had, however, hurt his ankle during the month and therefore had earned but little. Francisco had worked thirty-two days in the past month, overtime included, and after paying all his expenses, he says \$12. The little fellow received \$14 a month, and out of this he had stored away \$8.50. Their transportation to Maui was in their pockets, paid for them by the company to which they are to work. In answer to several questions as to their condition, Juan, as spokesman for the others, said:

"We are very well satisfied here. We are receiving good wages, and can save something. Of course, we were sick during the month, and that accounts for my not having much left over. But my brothers have money, received \$25 a month for driving mules; my brother Francisco received \$18 and H. H. Claudio, \$14. We couldn't do that in Porto Rico, for there wasn't enough work to go round in a whole family. Our parents came to Hawaii in the first expedition and we came later. Do I like to work here? Well, I'm not much used to working in the fields—I have always been used to living in the towns, and Honolulu—well, the city is much to be preferred to working in a cane field, but that is our work and we will stay by it. At first we didn't receive as much money at the end of a month as we really expected, but that came of our procuring so much stuf at the company stores. Now we don't do that so much, and have been able to save more money."

## HILO TO SEND A DOZEN HORSES

C. White's bay pacer, trained by John Callan, is named Edna G. Venus worked a half mile on Saturday in .33 1/2. This was the mare's first work-out.

Frank S. is now owned by Christian Castendyck, assistant manager of Hackfeld & Co., Hilo.

Gartalane did not come down on the Mariposa, as was expected; she will probably arrive by the Sierra, due here on the 27th inst.

The heavy rain on Sunday temporarily suspended work at the track. If no more rain falls, horsemen will be able to resume operations tomorrow.

The Virge A and Aggravation people were to have met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of posting forfeits for a match race at six furlongs. At the hour appointed the black mare was unrepresented.

Tom Hollinger is willing to race Aggravation against Virge A at six furlongs on Saturday week and Venus against Virge A at half a mile on June 1 or thereabouts.

Leahi worked a mile on Sunday in 57 1/4.

Hollinger's unknown galloped a half recently in 58 1/2.

Amarino was taken to the track yesterday.

The track of the Maui Racing Association is being put in condition and a fence erected around it. Training will be commenced soon.

Of the racing game in Hilo the tribune says as follows:

Mr. McKenzie, manager of the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, will go down to Honolulu for the June races, taking with him ten or twelve head of racing stock, mostly runners. The larger number of these animals have been brought down by Mr. McKenzie from the Coast, but among those known to Hilo race goers are Crooke and Tom Ryer. Mr. McKenzie hopes while in Honolulu to make definite arrangements with the Honolulu racing men for a full representation from the Capital City at our July Fourth meeting. Mr. McKenzie is no less enthusiastic over Hilo races than the former manager of the stables, Mr. Wilson.

The track at Hoolulu Park will be altered somewhat in shape, and made more oval than it is at present. Commencing at the seven-eighths it will be nearly straight to the finish instead of having its present abrupt bend right opposite the entrance gate near the upper end of the grand stand, as now.

"I shall not put up any of my horses to compete for the prizes offered by the Volcano Stables Company," said Mr. McKenzie. If any of the visitors want to pull off some match races with me we will arrange for those on a separate day. But it don't look well to put up horses to compete, as it were, for my own prizes, and I don't propose to do it."

Mr. McKenzie is arranging with the Burn Club for Booth games and athletic to come in the intervals between the races, as these sports are often wearisome.

It is hoped to have three days of racing here on the Fourth, just as there

will be three days in Honolulu on June 11th. This will give opportunity for regular scheduled races for prizes on Thursday and Saturday and matched races on Friday. The practicability of this will depend, however, somewhat upon the arrangements which can be made with the Wilder Steamship Company for Honolulu and Maui people. As one of George's ancestors is the patron saint of Hoolulu Park it ought not to be difficult to arrange for this.

The Horners and other residents to the northward of Hilo have already signified their intention of coming in with their "Arabs," and there seems no reason why 1901 should not have the banner race meet in the history of Hilo.

## KAIWEA WANTS LAND DIVIDED

Papers in the case of B. K. Kaiwea and Rachel Kaiwea, his wife, vs. M. H. Reuter, have been sent here from the Second Circuit Court at Wailuku, Maui, whereby plaintiffs ask for a division of land. The complainants are tenants in common of equal parts of that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Wananaula in the district of Hana. The property was conveyed to D. C. Campbell by deed, November 19, 1888, and conveyed by the former to the respondent and one Moke Pipi, in common by deed dated May 1, 1890. Pipi conveyed to complainants all his undivided interest in the property and all the buildings, improvements thereto belonging, and also all his interest in a certain building adjoining to the main building used as a dining house. The complainants are desirous that the property be equitably divided and partitioned between themselves and the respondent. The dining house has been the property of the respondent for the past six years, without his having paid for the use and occupancy of the property in common. They ask for a fair and equitable division of the property.

## LETTER FROM MOLOKAI ISLE

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# STRICTLY ON BUSINESS

## MAY DAY ON HAWAII

A B Loebenstein of Hilo, who arrived in this City Saturday, was interviewed at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday evening and expressed his views on things political and general.

Mr. Loebenstein wished it to be emphatically understood that he had not come to Honolulu on a job-chasing expedition.

"Although we knew in Hilo that an attempt was to be made by the Home Guards to turn down the Governor's nominees, no definite news had reached us when I left on the Kauai, and I had no desire or intention to attempt to secure any office when I came here. I do not consider any position that might be offered to me worth the coming over, for certainly not from a financial standpoint."

"Within an hour of my landing I was urged by my friends to become a candidate for the office of Land Commissioner, but I do not wish to become an active candidate for that or any other position, although if that position is definitely offered to me I will accept it."

"I have been in many respects most thankful that I was fortunate enough to escape the Senate, although of course one or two extra men on our side might have turned the minority into an effective majority. I think, had I been elected, and had been a leader of my party, that I should have insisted on English being maintained throughout the session even to the seating of the English-speaking Representatives into a Rump Legislature. I think that the measures passed by such a body would under the existing laws and provisions have stood as legal."

"My feeling—and, I think, the feeling of most of us on the Big Island—towards the pitiable exhibition of incompetency shown by the Independents generally in the late Legislature is one of disgust, mingled with no little pity when I remember the passing of so many notable Hawaiians, giants of their race in their knowledge of the needs of their fellow-countrymen."

"I am," continued Mr. Loebenstein, "strongly in favor of decentralization and a county government. I do not, however, feel looking at it from the point of view of a comparative outsider, that the time is ripe for a municipal government for Honolulu, meaning as that does, the extra expense of a dual government, the central and the municipal with the extra expense entailed, at a time when the Government funds are as low as they are and the prospects for income somewhat uncertain."

"With Oahu as one county, the cry from the outskirts that the pro rata of taxes was not being equally distributed, would of course arise—just, too, I consider."

"Although Honolulu is the capital City, and as such should be made beautiful by the voters of the whole Territory, there are many outlying areas, taken up by agriculturists, who are unable to realize on their lands through lack of access to them, the pro rata disbursement that should have come to them having been diverted towards the larger centers."

"The County bill, aside from its crudeness, is, I think, acceptable to us in Hawaii, including the planters' interests, although the impression is largely held to the contrary."

"The income tax, as introduced, while a necessary measure," said Mr. Loebenstein, "is, we, I think, the line in an undemocratic manner. I do not think that an exception should be made in favor of the poor man any more than that the extremely rich should get the best of the bargain."

"Make an exemption, if you like, but a nominal one, as in the reality exemption of \$300."

Mr. Loebenstein, commenting on the Governor's attitude on the bribery question, was disposed to think that the position of the Executive was an unfortunate one, but that at a time like this it was the primary duty of all Republicans to stand together without distinctions of any kind. The anti-slave feeling shown by the natives is perhaps not surprising in that they should grasp first opportunity of getting, in their light, even at the first opportunity that had been granted them in eight years, but to the accomplishment of ends there must be unity of purpose and feeling on our side."

After commenting on the wide interest and approval shown in Hilo of the Advertiser's excellent cartoons acent the situation, Mr. Loebenstein spoke shortly on the labor question in regard to the importation of Porto Ricans and negroes. The speaker did not feel that the situation was obtaining anything but a temporary relief from the immigration of this class of people, who, he claimed, negroes and caucasians alike, would not long remain content to be mere laborers and would soon leave the vacancy as wide as ever by going in for other occupations.

Mr. Loebenstein's suggested remedy for the situation is for the owners holding large unused areas in fee, such as Hauula, Davies and others, to send an agent to agricultural centers, offering ten, twenty or thirty acres of such unused lands for a lease of say fifty years, such lease necessitating actual residence on the apportioned land. These people, concluded the gentleman from Hilo, would, on taking up their residence on these acres surrounding the big plantations, in order to live infallibly be forced to apply for opportunities for labor, thus solving the riddle.

C. F. Bailey, of Duluth, is thus quoted in the Washington Post: "If any man thinks the American sailor is a thing of the past he should spend a while on the Great Lakes. The American fresh water sailor is every bit as picturesque a personage as the 'wall' of early days, who carried our merchant into every port of the world. His life is just as full of hardships, and just as full of dangers. There is a large fleet of three and four masted schooners on the lakes, and stories of the wrecking of them come with every big storm. A master body of water than Lake Erie, when it comes on to blow, can be found nowhere, and some of the experiences of the life-saving crews along its shores are the most thrilling in the history of the service. The men who man the big lake steamers, of course, have not much room left in their lives, but they are enough of the old sailing vessels left to keep a considerable army of men employed. Any skipper who can navigate a schooner from Duluth to Buffalo is a good enough sailor to sail around the world, and he will do as well as the next man to take care of his vessel in the roughest sea the Atlantic was ever able to blow up."

A H. White, American consul to Canton, and acting vice consul to Shanghai, registered over night at the Moana. Consul White is on his way to the Coast to enjoy the remainder of his leave of absence, two months of which has already been spent in Japan. Mr. White returns to his official duties in China on the next trip of the Doria.

KEALAKEKUA, Hawaii, May 1—Today was the occasion of a most enjoyable "treat" given by the teachers of the Kona-waena public school. The keeping of May Day is a time-honored institution in England, but only since the signal victory of Admiral Dewey in the Philippines has it become a national holiday in America. The festival was held in the grounds of Mr. Todd, which were admirably suited for the purpose.

The exercises began at 10 a.m. with a march of all the children from the school house, followed by a dance around the May-pole, given by sixteen girls. The dance was prettily arranged and splendidly executed, and did great credit to the teachers. This was followed by competitive drill for boys and girls; contests in skipping, sack races, three-legged races, wheelbarrow races, and many other sports. These were much enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience of onlookers.

At 1 p.m. a bountiful luncheon was served under the trees, and was much enjoyed by all the small people. Afterwards the sports were resumed, and the fun waxed fast and furious. About 5 p.m. prizes were distributed to those who had proved winners in the different sports, and so well had the teachers laid out the limited sum of money at their disposal that every child was remembered, and all went home the proud and happy possessor of a souvenir of the occasion.

Great praise is due to Mr. H. T. Mills, principal, and Misses Rathbun and Lima, the lady assistants; the discipline was excellent and carried out in the most successful manner; it is an event that will long be remembered by the school children of Kona-waena.

## MAUI CELEBRATES FIRST OF MAY

### Lahainans Divide Money Which Was to Pay for Urging County Bill on.

LAHAINA, Maui, May 3.—Mayday was celebrated for the first time in Lahaina, with entire success, and the pleasant custom will doubtless be continued annually. The students of the Lahainaluna Seminary, and the children of the public schools, marched to the Courthouse Park at 9:30 a.m. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited guests. Music was furnished by the Lahainaluna orchestra, and charming songs were contributed by the Seminary boys, under Principal Reavis. Excellent recitations were given by John Rickard and Willie Hu. The singing by children of the public schools was under the direction of Principal Henry Dickenson, the program being as follows.

1. "Lo, the Glad May Morn."  
2. "May Day."  
3. "The Landing of the Pilgrims."  
4. "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton."  
5. "Dear Robin."  
6. "May Recitation."  
7. "Daisies."  
8. "The March of the Men of Harlech."  
9. "Come, Lovely May."  
10. "May."  
11. "A Song of Spring."  
12. "Garland Day."  
13. Maypole Dance, Miss Fannie Adams personating the May Queen.  
14. "The American Flag."  
15. "America."

The first portion of the exercises was held under a large banyan tree, and the Maypole dance, with red, white and blue streamers, was under the mango trees. A flower song, with appropriate movements, was rewarded with deserved applause. Evolutions with decorated wands, and a song in the Hawaiian language, added to the interest of the occasion. The singing by the primary grade was very pleasant. Among the younger scholars were ten Porto Ricans. Photographs of the school children were taken by the Japanese photographer.

A public meeting was held at the courthouse on Thursday evening. Mr. F. Hayesden called the meeting to order. Henry Reineke was chosen chairman, and Henry Dickenson, secretary. It was stated that at a previous meeting resolutions were adopted in favor of the county bill, and delegates were elected to present the resolutions to members of the Legislature. A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the delegates. It was subsequently learned that the bill had been passed by the Legislature, and consequently the delegates did not go to Honolulu. The object of the present meeting was to decide what should be done with the money in the hands of the finance committee.

Matt McCann, chairman of the committee, reported that \$170 50 had been subscribed, and \$20 50 had been expended for printing the resolutions, etc. Remarks were made by Messrs. McCann, Hayesden and others. On motion of Mr. Fall it was voted that the money in the hands of the committee be divided among the subscribers, pro rata. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, and to the finance committee.

A concert may be expected at the Lahaina Roman Catholic School, on Saturday evening, May 4.

During the recent high winds a telephone pole was blown into the canal.

Mr. Walter Hayesden is spending a short vacation home. He now has a responsible position on a large plantation on the Island of Hawaii.

Miss Brady is one of the new operators at the wireless telegraphy office. It is said that messages have been successfully sent from Lanai to a station on Hawaii.

A lodging house has been built for the driver of the Lahaina and Walluku stage. The carpenters showed their good judgment in running the line of a new building as far as to preserve a some cocoon palm tree.

When the Chinese pot manufacturers stock on hand they give notice to the public by displaying a white flag.

A refreshment stand has been opened near the canal.

It is gratifying to learn that Lahaina has once more been made a port of entry in consulting the old "Chronological Table" compiled by Rev. A. Forster. It will be seen that a custom house was built at Lahaina in February, 1860.

The first stone church in Lahaina was dedicated in March, 1862.

During the last six months, the monthly pay-out business at the Lahaina postoffice amounted to no less than \$6,000, or \$11,000 more than the sum paid out on money orders at the Hilo postoffice.

Mrs. H. Dunn is visiting friends in Honolulu.

who comrades with the sons and daughters of Sodom cannot escape the taint of Sodom. The unclean thought ripens into the unclean act, and what a man thinks and imagines in some hour of weakened will and strong temptation, he is pretty sure to do.

O brothers, once more I beseech you, turn from Sodom. Follow Him who turned face—not toward Sodom, but toward the Jerusalem of heroic labors for man and of sacrificial death in their behalf. Be true to your best self; be men, in the peace of Abraham's faith, and not the agony of Lot's despair.

### A Daring Rescuer.

A veteran member of the life-saving service who has passed many years on the storm beaten coast of Virginia gave a Star reporter today an interesting account of a thrilling rescue recently effected by the crews of stations 2 and 3 in the vicinity of Virginia Beach.

"On the night of the 20th of December last, or more correctly speaking,

of the morning of the 21st," said he, "occurred one of the most tragic events that has marked the history of the Virginia coast.

"Nearly ten years ago, March 21, 1891, the Norwegian bark Dictator was wrecked at Virginia Beach, and almost every soul was lost, notwithstanding

the bravery of the life savers. On the

night of December 20 last, when the

storm was at its height, the schooner Jennie Hall met with a similar fate

at three miles below the scene of

the other tragedy. At 3:30 o'clock in

the morning the schooner was sighted

coming ashore head on. Captain Barco

of Station No. 2 was immediately noti-

fied by the patrolman then on duty,

and at daybreak his force was joined

by Captain Partridge and his crew of

life savers from Station No. 2. At the

time it was impossible to launch a life-

boat in the tremendous surf; however,

the mortar was fired, a harrier landed

on the deck of the distressed and now

hopelessly grounded schooner. The

breaches buoy was manned and John

Moore and Joseph Cosby (both colored)

of Gloucester county, Va., were safely

landed. Upon the second trip to

the buoy Captain Partridge, then on

stationed at No. 4.

"The next rescued was Richard Coombs, an able-bodied seaman of Newfoundland. Coombs was in good

condition, and recounted the horrible

situation of the remainder of the crew.

He said that the steward was tied to

the cross-trees and absolutely numb

from cold; his condition was such that

it was necessary for some one to go

out to him. At once John Neil of Sta-

tion No. 3 volunteered to risk his life

in the effort to save the helpless man.

Throwing off every piece of unnecessary clothing, Neil stepped into the breeches buoy and was launched on his errand. The wind was blowing sixty

miles an hour, and several times the

brave man disappeared from sight. At

last he reached the almost frozen man,

and found it impossible to do anything

without help, so he returned to shore.

Then several men volunteered to

launch the lifeboat, and though Neil

had done his duty bravely, he insisted

on returning to the fated vessel. Thereupon Captain Barker, with a crew of

picked life savers from numbers 2 and

3, launched the lifeboat, taking with him Neil and Horatio Drinkwater, an ex-lifesaver. These two men volunteered to go to the vessel, and consented to be left there to complete the rescue, or, if necessary, die in the effort to save the helpless men still aboard, for a stowaway was also tied up in the rigging, apparently frozen.

The lifeboat made the trip successfully, and Drinkwater swam himself aboard, followed by Neil. In order to escape being dashed to pieces the lifeboat immediately returned to the shore, and on its way thither another tragedy threatened.

"An immense sea broke over the boat,

throwing Life Saver Sparrow over-

board, and the boat passed over his body.

Every member of the crew bent his energies to the rescue of this man, and they finally succeeded

in pulling him in safe and sound. Before the two rescuers reached the

wreck, the stowaway, Ben Maul of

Trinidad, who had been hanging by his

feet in the rigging, where he was tied,

dropped into the sea, sank to death.

Upon reaching the wreck Drinkwater,

apparently unmindful of the snow and

ice, barefooted and without even oil-

skins or a coat, made for the rigging,

where he untied the stiff body of the

steward, dead weight of 250 pounds,

put a rope around the helpless man's

wrist, but on account of his immense

bulk could not get him into the buoy,

so tied the body under the buoy and

sent it ashore, where it was received

by the two rescuers. The two

men then went to the scene of the

wreck, and the two men were

# LEPERS IN PHILLIPINES

Lepers at Manila are soon to be segregated on a small island near the island of Luzon, and similar methods to those in use on Molokai will be used in handling the unfortunate there. The following description of the leper settlement at Saint Lazarus, Manila, is from the Manila Times of a recent date:

Thousands of the friends and relatives of the lepers now confined in San Lazaro Hospital availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the patients Sunday. This is the only day in the year when outsiders or the general Filipino public are admitted. The privilege is in commemoration of Lazarus, the scriptural beggar who lay outside the rich man's gate while the dogs came and licked his sores, who is the patron saint of the hospital.

The hospital is situated on Calle Cervantes, about a quarter of a mile beyond the National cycle track. So crowded was the road with the stream of natives that one was compelled to jostle his way through. On entering the outer gate the usual crowd of half and maimed were found begging, imploring the passer-by in heart-melting tones to spare them a penny, for God's sake.

Inside, the visitors were compelled to keep moving continuously in order to prevent a blockade in the halls, so numerous was the crowd. The cots of the patients were littered with cigars, cakes, sweetmeats and coppers, contributions from the visitors who took pity upon the sufferers. Some of the patients seemed to be comparatively happy, while others had a look of settled melancholy upon their faces. One man who had been brought in from the provinces a week or two ago, and had not seen his wife or little child since, went into a transport on meeting them again. He hugged the little one to his breast repeatedly until seen by Doctor Sanderson, who is in charge. The doctor ordered him to lay the child down, explaining the danger of infection.

There are in all about eighty leprosy patients in the hospital. Doctor Sanderson's plan is to keep their minds occupied as much as possible, and to introduce variety, both in diet and manner of living, as he believes that the monotony of a fish and rice diet, and a general stagnation of existence, are largely accountable for the generation or propagation of the disease.

Partly to avoid this each patient is supposed to do two or three hours' work each day. The doctor expects to be able to promote his plan more fully and perfectly in the leper island which is to be occupied before long.

As regards the appearance of the patients, it must be admitted that the ravages of the disease are not so hideous as the imagination has painted them. On the face the disease usually manifested itself in a kind of efflorescence, resembling a cauliflower in the convolutions of its surface. The skin where this occurred was usually of a reddish, unhealthy hue. One patient, who, perhaps, was the most disfigured, had his face covered with leprosy eruptions or scabs. Another, a woman, had the nose eaten away, while another had only the stumps of the fingers left on one hand. In the prison cell lay a maniac, the disease having touched his brain.

In order to prevent contracting the disease, Doctor Sanderson uses every possible precaution and preventive. Every time he removes his clothes they are subjected to the formaldehyde process of fumigation, by means of an alcohol lamp, the dehydrogenized fumes from which are believed to kill all germs. Other disinfectants are also used. By these means the doctor is confident he shall be able to avoid contracting the disease.

Doctor Sanderson has signified his willingness to take charge of the government's leper colony when the time is ripe. It is his intention to introduce his class system there, and by every means to promote the welfare of the lepers. The doctor is optimistic regarding the work. He goes into the work not from any mercenary motives, his salary being small, but solely from a conviction that the leper colony presents a field wherein a man may do good and help his fellow men.

It may be wondered at that the authorities permitted the meeting of the lepers and their relatives Sunday; but after discussion it was decided that at this season it might be inadvisable to go counter to the time-honored custom of the people. Only those who have violated the "costumbr" can realize the power which this fetich holds over the Filipino people.

## THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

During a special session of the Governor's council of heads of departments, held last Saturday afternoon, Governor Dole made the following appointments:

**JAMES H. BOYD**, Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed **JAMES A. McCandless**, who failed of confirmation by the Hawaiian Senate, and

**WILLIAM H. WRIGHT**, Treasurer of the Territory, to succeed **Theo. F. Lansing**, who also failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The appointment of a land commissioner was not made at the time. Prominent among those mentioned for the office of Superintendent of Public Works were **JAMES A. Haasinger**, former chief clerk of the Interior Department, and **EDWARD BOYD**. The appointments have given general satisfaction, as it is known that the two men are tried and faithful servants of a public trust, both having been connected with government work for many years. Mr. Boyd has been connected with the present department, man and boy, for twenty-six years. Both appointees commence their duties this morning.

**James Harbottle Boyd**, nominated by Governor Dole to be Superintendent of Public Works, was born in Honolulu on July 4, 1853. He was a son of the late **Edward Harbottle Boyd** and **Maria Adams**, one of the old Adams family.

He was educated at St. Albans College, in Honolulu, which was under the control of **A. T. Atkinson**. He entered the law office of the late **C. C. Harris** in 1873, and remained with Mr. Harris as a clerk, both in the law office and on his plantation, until March, 1876, when he entered the Interior Office as office boy. While with Judge Harris on the plantation he gained considerable practical knowledge of work in the sugar mill, his work being there a part of the time.

**W. L. Meekosaw** was Minister of Interior when he entered the department. He was promoted by Minister **E. G. Wilder** to be a clerk of the department in 1877. In 1878 he received the honorary appointment of a member of the staff of Governor **Domina**.

Between 1877 and 1886 he held the position of filing and correspondence clerk, and became familiar with an

## VALUE OF JARED SMITH'S PROPOSALS FOR HAWAII

**Editor Advertiser:** Everybody must have noticed how the Honolulu newspaper had nothing but sarcasm and sneers for Mr. Jared Smith, the coming United States agriculturist and his reported remarks or explanations of his plans. Interested parties kept cool and so did I, but now comes the "Paradise of the Pacific" in a sample number and sneers again and ridicule Mr. Smith.

All City folks may agree with the editor of the *Paradise*, but I do not believe that any experienced farmer will join the sneers in talking or writing against Mr. Smith and his plans. If you allow me, I will quote from his report statement and add (although not an experienced farmer) my own observations:

1. His first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck.

Well, I have tried again and again all kinds of vegetable seeds in the Tantalus mountains without the slightest success. My gardeners were of different nationalities—American, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, etc.—but all failed.

There is no doubt that all kinds of vegetables can be raised on any plantation, but it requires somebody who understands the cultivation of the plants, and Mr. Smith is certainly able to advise and to instruct.

2. "They will also be taught the value of dairy cows," etc.

There is no doubt that they are of great value to poor and other families, and I would like to make my own butter, etc., but I have not succeeded in finding any expert dairyman unless I pay him \$1.50 for each pound of butter. My farm furnishes food enough for several cows, but it is all lost and wasted.

3. "The forage plants produced for Hawaiian consumption."

We can laugh at this—when shiploads of hay and other feed are imported from abroad. We certainly can raise all required food on our Islands, but it takes a man like Mr. Smith to teach us how!

4. "Poor families raising chickens."

There are fortunes in this enterprise, as chickens are thriving finely in the mountains, feeding mostly on worms and other insects. The mongoose don't seem to trouble the big hens; only young chickens need special care and attention. We get plenty eggs from the mountains and might easily increase the quantity.

the branches of the office work. In 1886 he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper of the department. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the Land Office. He continued to hold this position and that of first assistant clerk of the department until June, 1900, when, upon the retirement of **J. A. Haasinger**, he became chief clerk of the Public Works Department, the successor under the Territory of the old Interior Department. At various times Mr. Boyd has also acted as clerk of the Board of Immigration.

Mr. Boyd has all his life been a favorite of the chiefs, and in 1886 was made a member of King Kalakaua's staff, with rank of colonel. In 1887 he was appointed aide de camp to Queen Kapiolani, and accompanied her, together with Liliuokalani, then her attendant to the throne, to Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in London.

During the days of the monarchy he received many foreign and Hawaiian decorations and positions of high rank in the various orders. Among these was Commander of the Order of Kalakaua, Commander of the Order of Kapiolani, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Hawaii, and Commander of the Order of the Star of Oceania.

Among the foreign decorations received by him were that of Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun, bestowed by the Emperor of Japan, and Commander of the Imperial Order of Persia, besides several others. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21.

Mr. Boyd is possessed of unusual executive ability, and is of a genial temperament, which has placed him upon friendly terms with all parties.

William H. Wright, nominated by Governor Dole, to be Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, was born at Koloa, Kauai, on the 9th of October, 1859. He was educated at the public schools on Kauai, and at Iolani College in this city.

He was engaged in private business as a clerk and bookkeeper after graduation, until 1883, when he was appointed a clerk in the Tax Office in Honolulu.

In 1884 he was promoted to be Deputy Assessor of the District of Honolulu, and in 1886, he was appointed Registrar of Public Accounts, under Mr. Damon, then Minister of Finance, in which position he has continued to hold.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and Master in the Hawaiian Lodge.

He is a Republican in politics, but has not taken an active part in practical politics, being of rather a retiring disposition. He had no stronger supporters for appointment to the position of Treasurer than Mr. Damon, of Bishop's Bank, who joined with Senator Brown, president of the First National Bank, in recommending his appointment to Governor Dole on the specific ground of personal fitness for the position.

### Bank Legislation.

The session of the Legislature just closed is one which will ever remain green in the memory of the people. The rankest legislation in the history of the Islands has been the result of the deliberations by men whom the Hawaiians believed were a little bit better than all the white people in the universe. Even the Hawaiians who elected the burros to seats in the Legislative hall admit that they were wrong, and that the representatives so elected are "fearfully and wonderfully made." The result of the session is enough to convince any well balanced person that a Legislature composed mainly of Hawaiians is a rank failure, and once he is convinced he should make note of it and be careful how he votes at the next election.—Hawaiian Herald.

### WHITEY'S \$10,000 MOSS ROOF.

The fine summer mansion which is being built by William C. Whitney at Wheatsley Hill, L. I., is to have a moss-covered roof, which is to cost \$10,000. The roof will be the only one of its kind in this section of the country, and is to be put on the C. C. Hendrickson of Queens, L. I. The contract provides that the roof is to be waterproof. The roof will be tiling laid close together, so that no water can trickle through. The whole is to be covered with moss, which will be gathered from the countryside and grown upon the roof.

### Lipton's Yacht.

GLASGOW, April 27.—The Shamrock II was undocked this morning and towed to Greenock, where her sails were bent and her compass was adjusted. She will start for Southampton in tow of the Erin this afternoon. Mr. Lipton inspected the challenger and expressed enthusiastic approval of her. Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of a conversation, said: "I am satisfied I have the best challenger ever built. I have the best challenger ever built, and I warn my American friends that they have a big job this time."

## SAVE YOUR SKIN

### How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mottled skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the pores.

## SAVE YOUR HAIR

### How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

## SAVE YOUR HANDS

### How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped, hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

## Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

### The Set

Consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and sooth and heal. S. W. 50c. Cuticura Reagent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Small Set is often sufficient to remove skin blemishes, and to bring about a loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Anti-Depot: B. Town & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. S. Africa: Deutscher Chem. Comp., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 4,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 2,500,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 36,000,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 43,500,000

The under-signed, having been appointed agents of the above companies, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGENTS.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the under-signed, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable able terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the under-signed general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 4,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 2,500,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 36,000,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 43,500,000

The under-signed, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

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Thence to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 60

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# LEPERS IN PHILLIPINES

## VALUE OF JARED SMITH'S PROPOSALS FOR HAWAII

Lepers at Manila are soon to be segregated on a small island near the island of Luzon, and similar methods to those in use on Molokai will be used in handling the unfortunate there. The following description of the leper settlement at Saint Lazarus, Manila, is from the Manila Times of a recent date:

Thousands of the friends and relatives of the lepers now confined in San Lazaro Hospital availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the patients Sunday. This is the only day in the year when outsiders or the general Filipino public are admitted. The privilege is in commemoration of Lazarus, the scriptural beggar who lay outside the rich man's gate while the dogs came and licked his sores, who is the patron saint of the hospital.

The hospital is situated on Calle Cervantes, about a quarter of a mile beyond the National cycle track. So crowded was the road with the stream of natives that one was compelled to jostle his way through. On entering the outer gate the usual crowd of half and maimed were found begging, imploring the passer-by in heart-melting tones to spare them a penny, for God's sake.

Inside, the visitors were compelled to keep moving continuously in order to prevent a blockade in the halls, so numerous was the crowd. The cots of the patients were littered with cigars, cakes, sweetmeats and coppers, contributions from the visitors who took pity upon the sufferers. Some of the patients seemed to be comparatively happy, while others had a look of settled melancholy upon their faces. One man who had been brought in from the provinces a week or two ago, and had not seen his wife or little child since, went into a transport on meeting them again. He hugged the little one to his breast repeatedly until seen by Doctor Sanderson, who is in charge. The doctor ordered him to lay the child down, explaining the danger of infection.

There are in all about eighty leprosy patients in the hospital. Doctor Sanderson's plan is to keep their minds occupied as much as possible, and to introduce variety, both in diet and manner of living, as he believes that the monotony of a fish and rice diet, and a general stagnation of existence, are largely accountable for the generation or propagation of the disease.

Partly to avoid this each patient is supposed to do two or three hours work each day. The doctor expects to be able to promote his plan more fully and perfectly in the leper island which is to be occupied before long.

As regards the appearance of the patients, it must be admitted that the ravages of the disease are not so hideous as the imagination has painted them. On the face the disease usually manifested itself in a kind of efflorescence, resembling a cauliflower in the convolutions of its surface. The skin where this occurred was usually of a reddish, unhealthy hue. One patient, who, perhaps, was the most disfigured, had his face covered with leprosy eruptions or scabs. Another, a woman, had the nose eaten away, while another had only the stumps of the fingers left on one hand. In the prison cell lay a maniac, the disease having touched his brain.

In order to prevent contracting the disease, Doctor Sanderson uses every possible precaution and preventive. Every time he removes his clothes they are subjected to the formaldehyde process of fumigation, by means of an alcohol lamp. The dehydrogenized fumes from which are believed to kill all germs. Other disinfectants are also used. By these means the doctor is confident he shall be able to avoid contracting the disease.

Doctor Sanderson has signified his willingness to take charge of the government's leper colony when the time is ripe. It is his intention to introduce his class system there, and by every means to promote the welfare of the lepers. The doctor is optimistic regarding the work. He goes into the work not from any mercenary motives, his salary being small, but solely from a conviction that the leper colony presents a field wherein a man may do good and help his fellow men.

It may be wondered at that the authorities permitted the meeting of the lepers and their relatives Sunday; but after discussion it was decided that at this season it might be inadvisable to go counter to the time-honored custom of the people. Only those who have violated the "costumbre" can realize the power which this fetch holds over the Filipino people.

**Editor Advertiser:** Everybody must have noticed how the Honolulu newspapers had nothing but sarcasm and sneers for Mr. Jared Smith, the coming United States agriculturist and his reported remarks or explanations of his plans. Interested parties kept cool and so did I, but now comes the "Paradise of the Pacific" in a sample number and sneers again and ridicules Mr. Smith.

All City folks may agree with the editor of the Paradise, but I do not believe that any experienced farmer will join the wisecracs in talking or writing against Mr. Smith and his plans. If you allow me, I will quote from his reported statement and add (although not an experienced farmer) my own observations:

1. His first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck.

Well, I have tried again and again all kinds of vegetable seeds in the Tantalus mountain without the slightest success. My gardeners were of different nationalities—American, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, etc.—but all failed. There is no doubt that all kinds of vegetables can be raised on any plantation, but it requires somebody who understands the cultivation of the plants, and Mr. Smith is certainly able to advise and to instruct.

2. "They will also be taught the value of dairy cows," etc.

There is no doubt that they are of great value to poor and other families, and I would like to make my own butter, etc., but I have not succeeded in finding any expert dairymen unless I pay him \$1.00 for each pound of butter. My farm furnishes food enough for several cows, but it is all lost and wasted.

3. "The forage plants produced for Hawaiian consumption."

We can laugh at this—when shiploads of hay and other feed are imported from abroad. We certainly can raise all required feed on our Islands, but it takes a man like Mr. Smith to teach us how:

4. "Poor families raiding chickens."

There are fortunes in this enterprise as chickens are thriving finely in the mountains, feeding mostly on worms and other insects. The mongoose don't seem to trouble the big hens; only young chickens need special care and attention. We get plenty eggs from the mountains and might easily increase the quantity,

the branches of the office work. In 1886 he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper of the department. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the Land Office. He continued to hold this position and that of first assistant clerk of the department until June 1900, when, upon the retirement of J. A. Hassinger, he became chief clerk of the Public Works Department, the successor under the Territory of the old Interior Department. At various times Mr. Boyd has also acted as clerk of the Board of Immigration.

Mr. Boyd has all his life been a favorite of the chiefs, and in 1886 was made a member of King Kalakaua's staff, with rank of colonel. In 1887 he was appointed aide de camp to Queen Kapiolani, and accompanied her, together with Liliuokalani, then heir apparent to the throne, to Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in London.

During the days of the monarchy he received many foreign and Hawaiian decorations and positions of high rank in the various orders. Among these was Commander of the Order of Kalakaua, Commander of the Order of Kapiolani, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Hawaii, and Commander of the Order of the Star of Oceania. Among the foreign decorations received by him were that of Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun, bestowed by the Emperor of Japan, and Commander of the Imperial Order of Persia, besides several others. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21.

Mr. Boyd is possessed of unusual executive ability, and is of a genial temperament, which has placed him upon friendly terms with all parties. William H. Wright, nominated by Governor Dole, to be Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, was born at Koloa, Kauai, on the 9th of October, 1869. He was educated at the public schools on Kauai, and at Iolani College in this city.

He was engaged in private business as a clerk and bookkeeper after graduation, until 1893, when he was appointed a clerk in the Tax Office in Honolulu.

In 1894 he was promoted to be Deputy Assessor of the District of Honolulu, and in 1898, he was appointed Registrar of Public Accounts, under Mr. Damon, then Minister of Finance, which position he has continued to hold.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and Master in the Hawaiian Lodge.

He is a Republican in politics, but has not taken an active part in practical politics being of rather a retiring disposition. He had no stronger supporters for appointment to the position of Treasurer than Mr. Damon, of Bishop's Bank, who, joined with Senator Brown, president of the First National Bank, in recommending his appointment to Governor Dole on the specific ground of personal fitness for the position.

### Bank Legislation.

The session of the Legislature just closed is one which will ever remain green in the memory of the people. The rarest legislation in the history of the Islands has been the result of the deliberations by men whom the Hawaiians believed were a little bit better than all the white people in the universe. Even the Hawaiians who elected the burros to seats in the Legislative hall admit that they were wrong, and that the representatives so elected are "fearfully and wonderfully made." The result of the session is enough to convince any well balanced person that a Legislature composed mainly of Hawaiians is a rank failure, and once he is convinced he should make note of it and be careful how he votes at the next election.—Hawaii Herald.

**WHITNEY'S \$20,000 MOSS ROOF.**

The fine summer mansion which is being built by William C. Whitney at Wheatley Hill, L. L. is to have a moss-covered roof, which is to cost \$20,000. The roof will be the only one of its kind in this section of the country, and is to be put on the C. C. Hendrickson of Quesa, L. L. The contract provides that the roof is to be waterproof. The roof will be tilted back close together, so that no water can trickle through. The whole is to be covered with moss, which will be gathered from the country-side and grown upon the roof.

if we had a man who understands the business.

5. "And pigs."

This business can be carried on and become a very profitable one of lands about ten miles distant from Honolulu. Pigs are imported and consumed in large quantities; they can be easily raised by good food growing here, such as sugar cane, etc. Mr. Smith may give some advice to stop further importation.

6. "Coffee-raising will be studied."

And I have studied it for years; but this is not now an agricultural enterprise, but a question of cheap labor for picking, etc.

7. "Forestry will be done on the mountain tops."

Innumerable blunders have been committed by attempts to reforest our vast and bare mountain slopes with entirely useless trees. It is a pitiful sight to see those miserable and good-for-nothing monkey-pods on the Makiki ridge. Even the eucalyptus are of little use, and only during the last few years have useful trees like alligator pears, mangoes, oranges, etc., been planted there.

Other trees on my mountain retreat, such as peaches, pears, apples, apricots, etc., have not done as well as perhaps they might have done if treated by an expert, and Mr. Smith certainly can educate a number of young people to become experts.

Before closing I wish to state most emphatically that nothing in my remarks is intended to cast any reflection upon Hawaiian experts, such as Messrs. Herbert, Blouin, Clark, Vredenburg, Taylor, Haugs and others, but that I merely wish to note my protest against any unkind remarks concerning Mr. Jared Smith's commission. He should be received by all practical farmers and interested agriculturists with open arms and appreciated. Welcome to Mr. Jared Smith from all good Hawaiians, including yours sincerely.

H. W. SCHMIDT,  
P. O. Box 58.

P. S.—Here is a true story about an agricultural Chinaman, which happened within the last week: I was up on my mountain retreat with a guest and, seeing the violet bushes covered with flowers, told my Chinese gardener to bring some flowers down the next day. He did bring a lot of violet flowers—but all with the roots!

### SOMETHING ABOUT BRIBERY

**Herald Gives a Few Cold Facts About Legislatures and Col. "Mazuma."**

The turning down of a half-dozen or so appointees of the Governor by the Hawaiian Senate is not a surprise to the public. Nor is it surprising that the Governor declines to extend the session of the Legislature in view of the fact that in nearly every instance where that official has ventured a suggestion he has been repudiated. He will probably call an extra session for the consideration of the Appropriation bill, in which case he puts an end to nonsense. It is not likely that the officials whose names were rejected are losing much sleep over the affair.

Governor Dole still holds the whip hand and the men objectionable to the Senate may continue in office until the next Legislature sits. As the Governor was satisfied with his appointees it is not probable that he prepared a list of successors to them in anticipation of the action of the Senate, nor is it likely that he could decide upon persons for the offices in time for the Senate to act upon them before adjournment, so that these same men will doubtless continue in office. The dispatch regarding bribery charges is incomplete, inasmuch as details are omitted; several measures which have a high odor of job were introduced and the charge would probably fit any of them.

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Lipton's Yacht.

GLASGOW, April 21.—The Shamrock II was undocked this morning and towed to Greenock, where her sails were bent and her compass was adjusted. She will start for Southampton in tow of the Erin this afternoon. Mr. E. F. Lipton accompanying her. Designer Watson inspected the challenger and gave enthusiastic approval of her.

Mr. Thomas E. Lipton, in the course of a conversation, said: "I am satisfied I have the best challenger ever built, and I warn my American friends that they have a big job this time."

# SAVE YOUR SKIN

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To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is needed for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the pores.

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How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe the irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

# SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly stop itching, inflammation, and suppuration. A SAVONETTE is often sufficient to cure the most distressing, disfiguring and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Export: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEONARD LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. Forwards DRUGS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

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